THE EXAMINER; ded Weekly, on Jefferson St., next doo

to the Post Office. TERMS. THO HULLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE, A COPIES FOR TEN BOLLARS. PAUL SEYMOUR, PUSLISHER.

For the Examiner. The Methodist Church vs. Stavery. The testimony of the Methodist Epis. apsi Church has ever been against slavery in favor of Emancipation. She any man living, a right to use another as a vious to the separation. Cars: an Curch, seeking the extirpation aside. the evil of slavery consistently with the

c. ect, sue has never fultered for a moment. peal to the testimony of Mr. Wesley the and il need be, to the corroborative testi-

nothing. Of what validity then can a History, vol. 1, page 216, 217.)

est principles of natural justice as well as ly on its birth." all slaveholders of every rank and degree, clude him from the society. blood of the innocent poured upon the ground like water. Now it is your money that pays the merchant and through him the captain and the African butchers. You by Mr. Lee, were very short lived, and he innocent poured upon the ground like water. Now it is your money the Southern Methodist Church are, that she occupies the "old conservative Methodist of the immigrants, must have been completed to submit to it from our cradle to the present moment? Who know it so well to dist anti-slavery ground." Whatever may have been completed to submit to it from our cradle to the present moment? Who know it so well to dist anti-slavery ground." Whatever may have been completed to submit to it from our cradle to the present moment? Who know it so well to dist anti-slavery ground." Whatever may have been completed to submit to it from our cradle to the present moment? Who know it so well to dist anti-slavery ground." Whatever may have been completed to submit to it from our cradle to the present moment? Who know it so well to dist anti-slavery ground." Whatever may have been completed to submit to it from our cradle to the present moment? Who know it so well to dist anti-slavery ground." Whatever may have been completed to the present moment? Who know it so well to dist anti-slavery ground."

furniture, thy house, thy lamis are at pressured among in. peul I made to them ou this point. No flag. But explain the reason as you please, and State—no matter of what Christian denomination, that it would be a good and State—no matter of what Christian denomination of the sir we are not converted—no at the sir we are not conver ent stained with blood. Surely it is dividual ministers or members of the sir, we are not converted—we stand on the it is undeniable that she now declares, by enough; accumulate no more guilt; spill no church South on this subject, the church same ground we have occupied from the every copy of the Discipline she sends forth more blood of the innocent' Do not hire as a body stands pledged before Heaven and foundation of the Church—the grand con- among her people, "That she is as much as another to shed blood; do not pay him for Earth to the old conservative unti-slavery servative ground laid down by our fathers ever convinced of the great evil of slavedoing it! Whether you are a christian or ground of the Methodist Episcopal church in the Book of Discipline." not, show yourself a man! Be not more prior to 1844, und if the Northern portion The decision of the General Conference civilised world watch her movements, a wait. savage than a bear! Pethaps you will of the church have not changed their ground in the case of Harding is sufficiently uning the redemption of her pledge. And say, "I do not buy any negroes, I only use since that dispute, our ground upon slavery derstood by the public; as is also its subsethose lest me by my father. So far is throughout the whole church, North and quent action in relation to Bishop Andrew. is the inquiry with which we desire to close it, pethaps that had been sufficient. Upright Nor do I suppose that our fellow citizens care

the ev. i of statety of statety and signed which are deeply involved our long avow.

I this has been her posi. I tact, can give any man such a property in clusion that from the beginning the Metho. by the entire Southern delegation: In that ed and fondly cherished principles. The another as he has in his sheep and oven. dist Church has occupied high anti-slavery protest they say: 'The law of the Church State is now preparing to revise her Conand though the measures Much less is it possible that any child of ground. In 1780, they affirmed "slavery on alavery has always existed since 1765, estitution, every citizen is now called upon adopted at different periods have varied, as man should ever be born a slave. Liberty in be contrary to the dictates of conscience but especially since 1804, and in view of to say, by his vote, what the fundamental ces seemed, in the estimation is the right of every human creature, as and pure religion," and passed sentence the adjustment in 1816, as a virtual though law of the land shall be for the future. the circumstances of the require, yet in the main soon as he breathes the vital air; and no of disapprobation on all their friends who informal contract of mutual concession and 'l'o us, it is an immensely important crisis,

methodis. and the tract on slavery in 1774; choice. Away with all whips, all chains, and the treatment of such as became to of the standard works published by the was his mature and deliberate judgment, after, where the laws of the State in which grant violation of the plainest natural perint the liberated slave to enjoy freeasde, the character of slavery, and the du. lights of man, absolutely inconsistent with doin." In 1824, the IX Section assumed, the state the root of this complicated cent blood and robbery, that the curse tests the stail powers. Lasto, Labsolutely deny all stavehold. on his estate and descends with it as an in-

to remove the cleaving curse from themto remove the cleaving curse from themtrients as an association of abolitionists, and take position with Dr.

to remove the cleaving curse from themtrients as an association of abolitionists, and take position with Dr.

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and the proper to ascertai regrest ornament of his profession Judge wash it out by an act of justice to the posb.c.k. one, has done. Part of his words the slave. They must free them. We think none will deny that Mr. Wesley the grounds of that unhappy controversy in the first place to make the slave. They must free them. We think none will deny that Mr. Wesley the grounds of that unhappy controversy in the first place to make the slave. They must free them. We think none will deny that Mr. Wesley the grounds of that unhappy controversy in the first place to make the slave. They must free them. We think none will deny that Mr. Wesley the grounds of that unhappy controversy in the first place to make the slave. They must free them. We think none will deny that Mr. Wesley the slave. They must free them. We think none will deny that Mr. Wesley the slave. They must free them. We then the slave the slave to the slave the slave to the slave. They must free them. We have the slave to the slave the slave the slave that the slave th we think none will deny that Mr. Wesley the grounds of the was opposed to slavery assigned by Justinian are allowed to slavery assigned by Justinian are allowed to slavery on moral grounds, or allowed to slavery on moral grounds, or allowed to slavery on moral grounds, or allowed the grounds of that unhappy controversy faith—they gather the guilt of centuries of the evil of slavery which resulted in disunion—that he regarded Emoncipation as the plain and the conclusion of the evil of slavery which resulted in disunion—that he regarded Emoncipation as the plain and the conclusion of parties. Whether the conclusion of the think none will deny that Mr. Wesley the grounds of that unhappy controversy faith—they gather the guilt of centuries of the exist in Kentucky—if false to that of the first place, to make certain the first place, the first place and first place, the first place a 1). Stavely is said to arise from cap. moral duty of "slaveholders of every lank sion that the Church South is not anti-slav. ence of 1844, we have every Southern imprecation, "the blood be upon us and reckless spirit which forgets to inquire whether he will win for himself this consummate glory, The conqueror having a and degree." Noule all the standard with very. She has avowed herself such in the delegate declaring in the most solemn man. our children." . the we led this captive, if he spares less among the At the sight of Heaven and earth. If any doubt, ner that they, and the congregations com-

nm as re pleases. But this is untrue if lar to those of Mr. Wesley, but for fear of position uf the Church on the 1st Monday throughout. Not abolitionists seeking to Rev. W. L. Breekinridge-J. W. Graham taken generally—that by the laws of na- making this article 100 long, we will reserve in Muy, 1844, when the General Confer. break the ties of master and slave, without Lons, a man has a right to kill his enemy. the citations for the present. But should ence met in the City of New York. The He has only a right to kill him in particular the assertion be questioned, we shall hold North and the South stood on the same cases, in cases of absolute necessity for self. ourselves responsible to produce the evid fence And it is plain this absolute ne. dence at a future time. The views of the discipline! Then, and there, commenced cessity did not subsist since he did not kill tract from which we have made these exthe but make him prisoner. War it tracts were entertained by nearly all the first was it an effort on the South to rell is justificable only on principles of self- Methodist preachers in this country. That change the Southern Church made at guage that deceived and begalled old mother say no more about it—indulgiog the hope that preservation, therefore, it gives us no right such a tract, put forth by a man occupying No; the whole Southern delegation declar. the very beginning—they have been her five. Your language has had the effect, whethpreservation, therefore, it gives us no right to pusuants, but to hinder them from hurt.

Mr. Wesley's position towards the Methoning them.

Much less can discipling the many not be suffrage. Thirdly: You make a avowals are intended or not, to deceive and begulie to pusuants, but to hinder them from hurt.

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Mr. Wesley's position towards the Methoning them to the contradistinguished from which opens too wide a field for use of the contradistinguished from which opens too wide a field for use contradistinguished from which opens too wide a field for use of the contradistinguished from which opens too wide a field for use of the contradistinguished from which opens too wide a field for use of the contradistinguished from which opens too wide a field for use of the contradistinguished from which opens too wide a field for use of the contradistinguished from which opens too wide a field for use of the contradistinguished from which opens too wide a field for use of the contradistinguished from which opens too wide a field for use of the contradistinguished from which opens too wide a field for use of the contradistinguished from which opens too wide a field for use of the contradistinguished from which opens too wide a field for use of the contradistinguished from which opens to the contradistinguished from the contradistinguished as contradistinguished from whig; when it is a contradistinguished from which it is a contradistinguished from whig; when it is a contradistinguished from whig; when it is a contradistinguished from which it is a contradiction of the contradistinguished from which it is a contradiction of the contradistinguished from which it is a contradiction of the contradistinguished from which it is a contradistinguished from which it is a contradistinguished from which it is a contradiction of enslave them after the war is over. Since, societies, was most naturally to be expected. was udministered. The case of Mr. Har. enslave them after the war is over. Since, societies, was most naturally to be expected. Was indiministered. The clise of Mr. Har. therefore, the right of making our prisoners and the right of making our prisoners. Since, societies, was most naturally to be expected. Was indiministered. The clise of Mr. Har. therefore, the right of making our prisoners and the right of making our prisoners. Since, societies, was indiministered. The clise of Mr. Har. therefore, the right of making our prisoners and the right of making our prisoners. Since, societies, was indiministered. The clise of Mr. Har. therefore, the right of making our prisoners are at present divided. Mr. Clay might say, and with as much truth as saves depends on the supposed right of egainst it in the conference be, and they hereby are constituted a sep. yourself, I am a democrat, a Jeffersonlan demslaughter, that foundation failing, the consewhich is drawn from it must fail but as they did not come with the sanction prosecuted by Rev. W. A. SMITH, D. D., provisional plan of separation aforesaid, democrats of the present day. He is known to wence which is drawn from it must fail out as they did not come with the sanction prosecuted by Rev. W. A. Smith, D. D., provisional plan of separation aloresaid, the present day. He is known to public as a whig. You are only known as a whig within certain circles. Now, it is said slavery may begin by one will not burden our pages with a citation of the profound of the published in the Lough of the Virginia Conference, one of the institution, must take a profound odist Episcopal Church; comprehending interest. There is the greater lujustice, there-

an equivalent given to the seller in lieu of what he transfers to the buyer. But what equivalent can be given for life and liber. adopted the following rule on slavery. thus, especially as it involves the question copal Church South." (History of the cuter the arms of politics, and play the democrate into a belief equivalent can be given for the and liber. I adopted the following rule of slavery, it is property likewise, with the very price which he seems to receive, devolves lished for some time afterward. We give the country to form the politics of the country to the c ipso facto to his master the instant he be. the rule as we find it in Bangs' history, not myself. My opinious on this subject have Thus was the Church organised on a comes a slave : in this case, therefore, the stopping for the present to offer his reasons been made up for years. But these opin- confessedly anti-slavery discipline. It was, proscribe all politicians who do not act in acbuyer gives nothing and the seller receives for the delay of its publication. (See Bangs' ions have never been permitted, with me, however, confidently predicted that the cordance with their views; to rear ap in our and with as much truth as yourself, I sm n

sale be which destroys the very principle "Every member in our society who has self, to originate unchristian feelings to discipline as a compromise with the North, slaves in those States where the laws admit wards any honest man who differs with me. for the purpose of maintaining the connectlaves by being the children of slaves. him by the preacher, written twelve months ANTI-SLAVERY MAN, trot, however, an abo- would, when the reasons had ceased to op-But this being built upon the two former (except in Virginia, and there in two years) litionist in any sense of the word, and in erate, throw them from the discipline. But rights, must fall together with them. If legally execute and record an instrument, this, I differ not from my Methodist breth-they proved false prophets—the General ed to proscribe all children, as not worthy to be the captivity nor contract can, by the whereby he sets free every slave in his post. They resolved the proved false prophets—the General ed to proscribe all children, as not worthy to join the procession, who did not belong to what plain law of nature and reason, reduce the session; those who are from forty to forty. page 26, Debates of General Conference, May, 1846, reviewed the Discipline from they conceived to be the evangelical Sunday perent to slavery, much less can they reduce five immediately, or at farthest, at the age 1844, he says: "I stand by the Methodist title page to index, and unide such alterthe offspring. It clearly follows then, of forty-five; those who are between the discipline, and if any man claims to be a ations as were judged necessary to adapt it schools were not considered orthodox—were not all slavery is as irreconcilable to justice as ages of twenty-five and forty immediately, conservative, and will not stand on the same to the new organisation. The section on of the evangelical Sunday schools. from Blackstone constitutes a part, Mr. twenty-five immediately, or at farthest, by discipline is conservative. Hear it, 'What ing it entirely from the discipline some Christians for a moment think of forcing Ken-twestey carnestly contends that not only the age of thirty; those who are under the shall be done for the extirpation of the evil for adding an explanatory note—but after the shall be done for the extirpation of the evil for adding an explanatory note—but after the shall be done for the extirpation of the evil for adding an explanatory note—but after the shall be done for the extirpation of the evil for adding an explanatory note—but after the shall be done for the extirpation of the evil for adding an explanatory note—but after the shall be done for the extirpation of the evil for adding an explanatory note—but after the shall be done for the extirpation of the evil for adding an explanatory note—but after the shall be done for the extirpation of the evil for adding an explanatory note—but after the shall be done for the extirpation of the evil for adding an explanatory note—but after the shall be done for the extirpation of the evil for adding an explanatory note—but after the shall be done for the extirpation of the evil for adding an explanatory note—but after the shall be done for the extirpation of the evil for adding the extension of the evil for adding the the slave trade, but also the slavery grow. age of twenty, as soon as they are twenty. of slavery? Ans. 1. We are as much as mature deliberation, it was left unchanged look and back a ing out of it, is inconsistent with the plain. It is inconsistent with the plain with the plain. It is inconsistent with the plain with the plain with the plain with the plain. It is inconsistent with the plain with

with men-stealers." Indeed you say "I pay ture, be admitted into the society, or to the this case, nothing but the truth; and a truth keep them in the Southern connection.—

this case, nothing but the truth; and a truth keep them in the Southern connection.—

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Lord's Supper, till he previously comply which, from our connection with the sub
Evil to him who evil thinks; we reject the border connection with the sub
with men-stealers." Indeed you say "I pay ture, be admitted into the society, or to the this case, nothing but the truth; and a truth keep them in the Southern connection.—

Lord's Supper, till he previously comply which, from our connection with the sub
Evil to him who evil thinks; we reject the southern connection as fifteen months' residence that the sub
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the southern connection with the sub
connection as fifteen months' residence that the sub
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These connection are the southern connection with the sub
connection are the so certaed to know how they are come by."

Nay, but you are, deeply concerned to who buy or sell slaves, or give them away, the house-tops, here or elsewhere.

But close the business and malithe imputation as uncharitable and malithe imputation as uncharitable and malithe house-tops, here or elsewhere.

But close the business and the business are come by."

Your charge here is refuted by the very the imputation as uncharitable and malithe imputation as uncharitable and malithe house-tops, here or elsewhere.

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But close the business are come by."

Your charge here is refuted by the very the imputation as uncharitable and malithe imputation as unc

the captain and the African butchers. You, by Mr. Lee, wern very short lived, and betherefore, are guilty; yea, principally guilty of those frauds, robberies and murders. You are the spring that puts all the rest in motion; they would not stir a step without you are the spring that puts all the rest in motion; they would not stir a step without you are the spring that puts all the rest in motion; they would not stir a step without you are the spring that puts all the rest in motion; they would not stir a step without you are the spring that puts all the rest in motion; they would not stir a step without you are the spring that puts all the rest in motion; they would not stir a step without you are the spring that puts all the rest in motion; they would not stir a step without you are the spring that puts all the rest in motion; they would not stir a step without you are the spring that puts all the rest in motion; they would not stir a step without you are the spring that puts all the rest in the fathers of the church recorded their test.

You; therefore the blood of all the rest in the fathers of the church recorded their test. you; therefore the blood of all these wretchwho die before their time what her interest the transfer of the course recorded their deturnination. The there were the local transfer of the course of their deturnination. The has no expectation as my friend Mr. Thomasson, who boasts that the system of slavery, and to get rid of them, that from the debates in the has no expectation to get rid of them, that from the debates in the has no expectation. es who die before their time, whether in their country or elsewhere, lies upon your head. "The blood of thy brother" (for whether you will believe it or no, such he in the signs of the case admits; but case admits; but in the signs of the case admits; but case

works the careful persons owning slaves in States Commonwealth—and we are law abiding you are the author of the violent attack on me. he informed on the history, awfully criminal on the part of the kidnep- from the beginning the Methodist Church orgen and character of African Slavery in per, the slave trader and the slavehold. has borne a firm and consistent testimony After setting this forth in various er who purchased them for his planta against slavery, and urged upon her friends Wesley proceeds to say-(page nor. The slaveholder on the plantations every where to emancipate their slaves 28. But waiving all other considera. is regarded as so deeply stained with inno- when it could be done without conflict with

ry!' I believe it-with all my heart I sub- eral Conference reaffirming the old Meth- nor hog prospers; where grain or grass will not those of humanity and religion. In the application, after giving his views of the origin and character of slavery, he thus ad. quietly to withdraw from our society within South, like circumstanced, can possibly very." diesses the American holders of slaves: "It the twelve months following, the notice be- do. I say it is an evil because I feel it to Men disposed to travel beyond the reequally concerns every gentleman that has ing given as aforesaid. Otherwise the asan estate in our American plantations, yea, sistant (the Minister in charge,) shall exan evil—the discipline declares the truth, General Conference was only a stroke of the six months' subsistence furnished by the the first honest man you meet, and then let me seeing men-buyers are exactly on a level "No person holding slaven shall, in fu-

know they are honestly come by. Otherwise you are a partaker with a thief and are not a jot honester than he Rut you.

Truth compels us to admit that of the members of the discipline deprecates the evil of slavery, it requires the members of th slavery, it requires the members of the partaker with a thief and perfect immediately.

**These rules' says Lee, 'were short in the says most of the meaning which is all him to return. He says most of the meaning which is all him to return. He says most of the meaning which is all him to return, but they cannot raise is all their section to the rules' says Lee, 'were short is all him to return, but they cannot raise is all their section to the rules' says Lee, 'were short is all him to return, but they cannot raise is all their section to the rules' says Lee, 'were short is all him to return, but they cannot raise is all their section to the rules' says Lee, 'were short is all him to return, but they cannot raise is all their section to the rules' says Lee, 'were short is all him to return, but they cannot raise is all the rules are not honestly come by a repeat my very words on that 'occasion—but to ald him to return, but they cannot raise is all the rules' says Lee, 'were short is all the In the same with the control of the same with that they are procured by means not near ing, or robbing on the high way. You know they are procured by a deliberate edies of more complicated villany (of fraud, robbers, and murder,) than was ever practised by either Mohammedans or Pagans, in particular by murders of all binds; by the strictles of siavery, and shallnot cease to seek in the they are procured by a deliberate of the state of the conference at the end of the minute record. It is not necessarily at the end of the minute record. It is not necessarily at the end of the minute record. It is not necessarily at the end of the minute record. It is not necessarily at the end of the minute record. It is not necessarily at the end of the minute record. It is not necessarily at the end of the minute record. It is not necessarily at the end of the minute record. It is not necessarily at the end of the minute record. It is not necessarily at the end of the minute record. It is not necessarily at the end of the minute record. It is not necessarily at the end of the minute record. It is not necessarily at the end of the minute record. It is not necessarily at the end of the minute record. It is not necessarily at the end of the minute record. It is not necessarily at the end of the minute record. It is not necessarily at the end of the minute record. It is not necessarily at the end of the minute record. It is not necessarily at the end of the minute record. It is not necessarily at the end of the minute record. It is not necessarily at the end of the minute record. It is not necessarily at the end of the minute record. It is not necessarily at the end of the minute record. It is not necessarily at the end of the minute record. It is not necessarily at the end of the intervent more in creation for the world choose the cotion farm. He says that at the ey she he would choose the cotion farm. He says that the end of the motives of the she conference at the each of the she conference at move of the she conference at the end of the intervent more in creation for the

is in the sight of him that made him) "crieth against thee from the earth," from the ship and from the waters. O, what ever it cost, put a stop to its cry before ithe interest and perhaps that action has never it cost, put a stop to its cry before ithe invariably pursued this object from that the state of the case admits; but the sight of him that made him) time to the present. Various action has a means of defending herself that the state of the case admits; but the sight of him that made him) time to the present. Various action has a means of defending herself that the state of the case admits; but the sight of him that made him) time to the present. Various action has a means of defending herself time to adopt the sight of him that made him) to the present. Various action has southern soil against their encroach ments, as has been alledged, to injure her, pation." Page 44, he says, "I affirmed that the South is it is fair to suppose that their original force, and the state of the case admits; but the sight of him that made him) to the present. Various action has a suppose that their original force, and the state of the case admits; but the sight of him that made him) to time, pation." Page 44, he says, "I affirmed to the political's pation." Page 44, he says, "I affirmed that the South is it is fair to suppose that their original force, and the state of the case admits; but the suppose that their original force, and the state of the gospel deff their clerical translation." Page 44, he says, "I affirmed that the South is it is fair to suppose that their original force, and the state of the gospel deff their clerical translation." Page 44, he says, "I affirmed that the South is fair to suppose that their original force, and the state of the gospel deff their clerical translation." Page 44, he says, "I affirmed the state of the case admits; but the suppose that their original force, and the state of the case admits; but the suppose that the sup

blood guiltiness! Thy hands, thy bed, thy raied the South from the North, and what. united in a most hearty response to the and a much greater evil than alavery is a State civil government and human liberty are so wor.

well; but is it enough to satisfy your con. South, is identically the same as that of To the protest of the Southern delegation this grouping of facts. science? Had your father, have you, has the united Methodist Episcopal church pre- against that action, and other documents What ought we Southern Methodists to following it, we must look for the true do in the existing state of things in Ken-A moment's ettention to the rules and position of the Church South on the sub- tucky? New circumstances are thrown

1 g to be consistent with any degree of heritance to his children. In his opinion, has been denounced by some of its former Page 206. Here their the whole Somhern to do this? that, he was then a right to deal with expressed views note of the views will demonstrate it. Bear in mind the mitted to their case were anti-slavery regard to the rights or interests of either.

so far as I am competent to understand my. South, having viewed the provisions of the

ry." Here she stands and the eyes of the

regulations adopted from time to time by sect of slavery. The protest was drawn up around us, and a decision to be had in and I can be assured that he is a respectable "It cannot be, that either war or conthe general conference, will justify the conby Dr. Bascom, of Kentucky, and signed which are deeply involved our long avow.

W. L. Breckingings.

human law can deprive him of that right held slaves, and sovised their freedom. In forbearance between the North and the in word we have asserted our principles, 1. In support of this position we shall ap. which he derives from the law of trature." 1784, they repeat the solemn protest, and South, then, as now known and existing suffering reproach and scorn—we have dename, perhaps that would have been sufficient the Conference held December 27, 1784, as distinct parties in relation to the question of the Methodist Societies both in touched the Methodist Societies both in the Methodist Societies between sufficient to the Methodist Societies between sufficie Forme and America, 2. To the history law of God,) render to all their due. Give above—in 1796 they adopted, substant. States where slavery the land, have wrestled with our brethren in the states where states wher every child of man, to every partsker of tion of the Discipline of the Methodist E. and those in the administration of the rules on slavery— language: "In Louisville, some years ago, we that I could not have wished to make any supand it need be, to the corroborative test.

The standard writers of the minimum nature. Let none serve you but by the Northern—exceptions to the rule being saw the effect of church power in arranging a pose, that I was his political enemy. I said to the otions: "I am sure it will not offend you, found in both.

The Methodists at different periods. Mr. Wes.

Methodists at different periods. Away with all white all minimum nature. Let none serve you but by the Northern—exceptions to the rule being saw the effect of church power in arranging a pose, that I was his political enemy. I said to the editors: "I am sure it will not offend you, found in both.

The Southern Conferences agreeing in members—or as ministers—but in doing so Methodists at differences agreeing in long so less published his tract on slavery in 1774; choice. Away with all whips, all chains, and the main principles of the Compromise law we much as choice. Away with all whips, all chains, and the main principles of the compromise law we much as choice. Away with all whips, all chains, and the main principles of the compromise law we much as choice. Away with all whips, all chains, and the main principles of the compromise law we much as choice. Away with all whips, all chains, and the treatment of such as became the main principles of the compromise law we much as the main principles of the compromise law we much as the main principles of the compromise law who, though a political opponent, you will accomply the main principles of the compromise law who, though a political opponent, you will accomply the main principles of the compromise law who, though a political opponent, as church as choice. Away with all whips, all chains, and the treatment of such as became the two principles of the compromise law we may be the main principles of the compromise law who, though a political opponent, you will accomply the main principles of the compromise law who, though a political opponent, you will accomply the main principles of the compromise law who, though a political opponent, you will accomply the main principles of the compromise law who is the main principles of the compromise law who is the compromise law who Delote the war of the believed the declarations of the disci- respondence that took place between him and a knowledge to be among the first of living states. we declarations of the disciplent of the declarations of the disciplent of the disciplent of the declarations of the disciplent of the declarations of the disciplent of the declarations of the declarations of the declarations of the declarations of the declaration of the declarations of the declaration of the de whole Church, by common consent, united cerity of our professed devotion to these as hurvest is over I will see if I can't prove it. my heart, knows that I love liberty, and ardent-Method at Book concern. New York. It that slavery, as it exists in America, is a he lives will admit of emuncipation, and in proper effort for the mitigation and final principles—we must act for slavery or removal of the evil of slavery, the North against it. Hitherto we have been rewas not to interfere by excluding from strained in the carrying forward these printes of a average of the plainest principles of the plainest principles of the Constitution and laws of the Constitution and laws of the University of the Lonisville Democrat have informed me that where emancipation is not practicable, and men-but now that we are thrown into the In a letter which appeared in that paper of the where the liberated slave is not permitted original state of society—for the purpose of 14th inst., addressed to me and signed Douglass. to enjoy freedom." (Debates General Con- forming a new Constitution, we have preference, 1844, page 205.) "The ministry, sented an opportunity to speak at the polls ought to pay no attention to a rudeness at once

Two Southern Methodists. but conservative men feeling deeply 'the time since, over your name, without any quali-"compact," to use the language of the pro. a democrat;" and at Brunerstown, Jane 2d, lu legialative italis, as is the case in England, a democrat, a Jefferaonian democrat, but he could lords spiritual to control the lords temporal.

slaves in those States where the laws admit (3.) We are told that men may be born laves by being the children of slaves.

| Slaves in those States where the laws admit (3.) We are told that men may be born laws by being the children of slaves. | Slaves where the laws admit (3.) We are told that men may be born laws by being the children of slaves. | Slaves where the laws admit (3.) We are told that men may be born laws by being the children of slaves. | Slaves in those States where the laws admit (3.) We are told that men may be born looked? | I have always held muself, and now do, an would, when the reasons had ceased to ophyterians stood at the head of it in the person laws with the preacher, written twelve months | Slaves in those States where the laws admit | I have always held muself, and now do, an would, when the reasons had ceased to ophyterians stood at the head of it in the person laws would, when the person laws would, when the reasons had ceased to ophyterians stood at the head of it in the person laws would, when the person laws would, when the reasons had ceased to ophyterians stood at the head of it in the person laws. | of my old friend, Abijah Bayless. They resolvto mercy." Throughout the whole of this argument, of which the above quotation who are between the ages of twenty and some of the ages of twenty ages of the ages of twenty ages of the ages of the ages of twenty ages of the ages of

ination the Church may be.

Gentlemen: - Since my return to-day from last, I have observed, in the Democrat of yestiquely withholds his own name. Had he given all this to be equally imperliment and officious. gentlemen seldom offer such indignities to a straw about my political opinions, any more others, especially the dead. Respect for your than yours. But I am not ashamed of my prinreaders, however, prompts me to say that I will ciples on any subject, and will state them on defend my character against his unfounded ac-cusations, provided he will disclose his name, If

Louisville, June 15, 1849. Mr. Breckinridge can have the name of the

writer alluded to at any time.-En. To the Rev. W. L. Breckinridge:

In your card, as published this morning, you and collisions of these partless. say I have made opproblems allusions to a gen-tleman not now living, and that had I given my

indignity to the dead, except such as you have In the Democrat, Feb. 20th, already quoted, conjured up in your imagination. Here is my had alluded to Mr. Clay in such terms, as prove

June 16th, 1849.

Mr. James W. Graham:-Sia: The editors of making this protest, are perfectly satisfied with the law of the Church affecting stave.

ry and abolition. They ask no change."

deniand of us a fair, horiest, earnest effort decent men are sometimes betrayed into very indecent acts, by their own bad passions, or

> false witness against your neighbor. Secondly effrontery you call its insulted tenant your "old Is this your way of treating your your note of the 16th lost, that you have become ashamed of your wanton attack upon the you may be brought to like contrition for your in the politics of the country, beyond the sin-Injustice to the living. Thirdly: You make a

subject hereafter. right reverend beach of bishops, to have the not deceive or beguile the democrats of the preords spiritual to control the lords temporal.

In Louisville, some years ago, we saw the in certain circles. Now, I ask is it fair, is it ceive democrats for the purpose of gaining po-

litiral credit among them? Your allusion must be to my letter on the Democrat of February 20th, for I cannot recall that I have written anything else on this point. If you are oot, but are ever so irreligious, If I have, you will doubtless be able to show it l say there, addressing myself to the editors: 'I have not known what are your views on the with so great bitterness on my head, just be fathers, I had hoped that the LOUISVILLE DEMO-CRAT would atand for liberty in every aspect of look sleek and healthy, to Liberia, a perfect its name indicated by its course; its influence

Will you please, to try to look, full in the face, that the friends of Emuncipation will not meet

know what you think of yourself? in your speech you stated that you were a Jef- me meet in public discussion. Oue who maiufersonian democrat, without qualifying it in any tains bis principles like a man without ever forfather. On both of the occasions referred to, I need such language to indicate my adberence to those general opinions, touching the true foundation of government, and the natural rights of man, which were held by Mr. Jeffer-son, the head of the great democratic party in this country, in his day. Sir, can you imagine that I desired to claim affinity with such a man as you in principles, in manuers, or in spirit? And can you imagine that I thought that the party now known by the name of democrat or any sensible man ln it, would be drawn to the anpport of my viawe on the anbject of ala-very and emancipation, by the consideration that I was a democrat, either eld fashioned or new, Jefferson or Jackson? Sir, you may have

for my fellow-citizens.

The name of Mr. Jefferson is so great a name, and his opinions on all subjects apportaining to

work to exhibit to the world some of these opiulons at this time. If I should make your trealment of me the occasion of such a work, I hope it will not give you any new offence.

You take upon you to state my political oplolons. You say: "It is a fact notorious to hose who know you, that you are a whig, a ifenry Clay whig, and quite a bitter whig." to know anything of my opinious? I conceive

If it make one a "whig" to have more agreement of opinion, and more general sympathy with the whigs than with the democrats, as these parties have stood for some time partnot agreeing wholly with either, but taking the liberty in all things to think for himself, then certainly, I am a whig. But, in fact, I have not been accustomed for many years, to contemplate such questions with any special interestwhile I have been wearied out with the strife

If you mean by a "ifenry Clay whig," one who holds Mr. Clay in profoond admiration and name, perhaps that would have been sufficient respect as among the greatest of statesmen and Now, sir, in my communication I offered no then surely, and I such a Whig. In my letter ly desire the freedom of the human race: but I desire the freedom of my own country above all other countries-that of my own race before all other races' This is the basis of the place I advocate. In the spirit of these views, 1 support a system of very gradual Emancipation, ooking to the removal of the liberated slaves." But if by a "itenry Clay whig," you mean one who desired the nomination of Mr. Clay,

rather than General Taylor, for the late Presidential struggle, then as usual you misrepresent me. I thought that Mr. Clay had allowed his name to be proposed often enough to the American people, as one willing to be President-aud that respect for himselt forbade him to do so again, unless it were called for by the country more loudly, more clearly, and more generthe charges, whose utterance it prompts, are and bring so great a blessing to the whole coun try, even vou, sir, I suppose, will hardly insist One thing i will add, that out of my oldthe people, and i hard also such respect for the leading men of both parties, as to believe that the country would be sofe, nuder the kindness of a superiuleuding l'rovic eoce, in the haods friends? If so, I shall the less regret being of any of them. I need say nothing more to counted by you as an enemy. I infer, from make it plain that you have hest, ly and falsely peal from your sentence to all who read me, who will bear me witness, that while i Conceni none of nev optolons, I have taken no use which every good man, no less than every city-(2.) It is said slavery may begin by one man selling himself to another. And it is true, a man may sell himself to work for But he cannot sell himself to be a safe as above defined. Every sale implies the most prominent and influential men in the construction of the gospel, to deceive democrats for the pursuant and influential men in the construction of the gospel, to deceive democrats for the pursuant and influential men in the Church. In that masterly argument, he said: [See Debates of the General Confer. But he cannot sell himself to be a safe as above defined. Every sale implies the most prominent and influential men in the Church informs us upon fine doctrines and entire moral, ecclesiastication of the gospel, to deceive democrats for the pursuant and influential men in the Church. In that masterly argument, he said: [See Debates of the General Confer. Banks in the doctrines and entire moral, ecclesiastication of the gospel, to deceive democrats for the pursuant and influential men in the Church. In that masterly argument, he said: [See Debates of the General Confer. But he cannot sell himself to be a said iscipline, except only so far as safely and accommodate the form and entire moral, ecclesiastication of the gospel, to deceive democrats for the pursuant and influential men in the church and entire moral, ecclesiastication of the gospel, for said iscipline, except only so far as said: [See Debates of the General Confer. But he doctrines and entire moral, ecclesiastication of the gospel, for said iscipline, except only so far as said: [See Debates of the General Confer. But he doctrines and entire moral, ecclesiastication of the gospel, for said iscipline, except only so far as said: [See Debates of the gospel, for said iscipline, except only so far as said: [See Debates of the gospel, for said iscipline, except only so far as said: [See Debates of the gospel, for said: [See Debates of the gospel, for said: [See Debates of the gospel, for said iscipline, except only so far as said: [See Debates of the go euter the arma of politics, and play the demaaccord with the opinious of the churches; to Clay whig, and quite a bitter whig, as parties awer your impertmences on this part of the me discuss it the other day, when there seemed

> Finally, sir, I beg leave to say, that I feel onpath. I do not nuderstand whether you are a religious man or not. If you are, it is strange can scarcely imagine, that your dislike of rellgion would pour itself out so coplously and that subject. In short, sir, I have been able to conjecture but one solution of the matter You can tell nie whether it is the true one. Does it show the real naked pro-slavery spirit-a aptrit that would subdue every thing to itself, browbeating the white man as it trumples apon the the gall which that spirit infuses-which generons, pure, and upright men throw off-Paul shook the viper from his haad, and felt no harm-but which vnlgur, little, and malignant foliads will cherish, and then spit out ou their it often in this struggle. I commend to you, if you are not incapable of appreciating it, the example of the gentieman, whom you lately saw gettlog that he is a gentleman.

some occasion for it.

I am yours, with all due tempect, WILLIAM L. BRECKINGIDGE. Jefferson co., Jnne 20, '49. P. S. I hope that all editors of newspapers,

and take this tituak to the hotel, l'il give juit two "[wo h-le," exclaimed the indiguant lunnger, why, stranger, I'll give you an ounce of gold, to

cerry it up yourseil "Agreed," replied the officer, who, shouldering hie own heavy trunk, took it to the hotel, lollow en closely by his ragged employer, who promptly handed over to him the oance of gold, tiera enabling the officer to pocket sixteen deliage very

The best speculation, however, of which we have heard, was that of a loaler who stole is hen, and invited four returned miners to dise vyon her, at the reasonable rate of five dollars each.
In preparing the hen for cooking, out habt loand in her craw two owners of gold. After pattaking freely of the hen, the loaler found the following to be the probts of tha transactions:

anch an opinion of the present democratic party in Kontucky—for myself, I have greater respect for four guests at \$\cdot \cdot \cdot

We send, occasionally, a number of the Examiner to persons who are not subscribers, in the hope, that by a perusal of it, they may be induced to subscribe.

Central and Executive Committee on

W. W. Worsley, Wm. Richardson, Win. E. Glover, Renben Dawson, Petrick Maxcy, David L. Beetty, Bland Bellerd. W. P. Boone, Thomas McGrain, Lewis Ruffner, James Speed.

WM. RICHARDSON, Treasurer. BLAND BALLARD, Corresponding Secretary.

A Word to all Christians in Kentuaky. "A time has come in Kentucky when the christian population of that noble and rapidly advancing State will speak and vote like chinstions at the polls, and demonstrate its love of liberty and right, by extending them to everything in the form of man, that breathes its air or treads its soil. It will be her greatest honor, es I am sure it will be her grentest interest, to be first in this greet work."

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

'Heving learned that very frequent reference is made, in the discussions which are held in various parts of our State, to the condition of the operatives in the Lowell Factories, we present the following statements to our readers .-All will be interested in them, and eli can rely upon them. They are taken from a work entitled "Lowell as it was and as it is," written by a gentleman who has the best opportunities of acquiring information and whose cheracter affords the strongest guaranty for the accuracy of his statements. 1. THE HOURS OF LASOR.—The result of the

whole is, as we before stated, that the average unmber of per diem hours is less than ten end a haif. in the above estimate, the absences of the girls from the mills, when they put their work in the care of those who may be disposed mutually to relieve one another, are not taken into the account. No computation of the extent of such absences can be made. It is well known, however, to be considerable, and would still further reduce the average named.

In connection with this general topic, one o two other points remain to be considered. It happens occasionally, in the various processes of the manufacture, that one partion of the work runs ahead of another; requiring, for on equallection, the running of some extra hours. Thie takes piece only in the winter season, when the lamns, never in the whole mill, hut only in one or two of its rooms are kept hurning till nine or ten o'clock. By no Corporation is this done, but os a rare exception to the genrules of the mill, while in most milis it is not cone ot all. Thus, during the past winter, when the temptations to extra work, through greet profits, were as strong as ever, in the main any Instance, after half-past aeven o'clock .-It occasionally happens, again, that some amsofficient, and stimulated by the hope of greater gain, undertake extra work. In relation, however, to both of these cases of extry, hours and extra work, the labor performed is always voluntary. No girl is required to andertake it .-The young woman, who is able, is generally willing to engage in it, as ahe draws the pay, to the extent of the extra work, of two girls, while she incurs the expense of the board of

Having noticed the occasions of voluntary extra work, it is hat just to allude to an exigancy, which occurs every season, when work Suspended. Lighteen of the twenty-seven Cotton mills in the city are situated on the river side, and once of twice in each year are obliged to suspend parts of their works, sometimes for days together, inconsequence of back water.— In such cases, the pay of the board of the girla is continued, though they render no work.

2. THE RATE OF WASES .- While the avarage pay of all female operatives is, at the present time, about one dollar and ninety-three cents per week, beside board, instances are not nncommon of their earning three and four dollars per week. On the Jane pay roll of fifty girls, tha unthor counted up the names of twentyfour who received four dollars and seventy-five cents per week, beside board; and this without either extra hours or extre work. This, however, is given as on unusual case.

3. HEALTH. The anthor makes a comparison between Lowell and three other cities, commonly regarded as bealtby cities, and the foilowing is the result:

Dividing the average population by the average of deaths, we have the following results: Deaths to the population in Providence, one in forty-one; In Salem, one in fifty-fonr; In Worceeter, one in fifty-two; in Lowell, one in fiftyseven-being an adventage in comparison with the other places, of fifteen, three, and five per cent. In favor of the latter city.

Dr. Rartiett, who for more than twelve years was a resident and practising physician in Lowell, and who is widely known as an eminent lecturer and writer in his profession, and who has recently been chosen a professor in tha Lonisville Medical Institute, bears the following testimony. The italicised sentences were matked by Dr. Bertlett himself:

The general and comparative good bealth of the girls employed in the mills here, and their freedom from disease are the subject of remark among our most intelligent and experienced physicians. The manufacturing population of this city is the healthiest portion of the population, and there is no reason why this should not be the case. They are but little exposed to many of the etrongest and most prolific canees of please, and very many of the circumstances which surround and act upou them are of the most feverable hygienic character. They are regular in all their habits. They are early up in the morning, and early to hed at night. Their fore is plain, substantial and good, and their leber is enfliciently active, and enfliciently light to avoid the evils arising from the two extremes of ladolence and over-exartion. They are but little exposed to the endden viciseitudes, and to the excessive heats and colds of the seasons, and they are very free from ouxions and de-

In case of aickness the operatives can obtain the best medical treatment and all the comforts needed by the sick at the Lowell Hospital, of

which we have this account: In 1839, the mannfacturing Corporations purchased the spacions and elegant manelon house erected by Kirk Booi, Esq., which, with the necessary alterations, cost twenty thousand dollers. The building was set apart as a hospital for sick operatives. Its commodious parlors and chambers were converted into wards, and thing for one of these girls to have five hunone of the most eminent practitioners in Lowall was appointed its physician, and resides in terest is paid for every six months, which, if the building. All persons in the employ of the not withdrawn in three months, is sulded to the the best nursing and madical attendance. The charges are four dollars a week for men, and three dollars for women. If the patients are able, they are to pay to the superintendent; if not oble, the Corporation from which they go are country has been more faithfully and successresponsible, and the patients are then responsible fully managed. to the Corporation. The number of petients avarages about a hundred and fifty a year. Of the entire expenses of the establishment, about three-fourths are shared by the Corpora-

4. MORAL CONDITION, -A more strictly and universally temperate class of persons cannot be found, than the pipe thousand operatives of this city; and the fact is as well known to all others living hera, as it is of some honest pride elves. In relation to other imes, it may be stated, that the anspicion of criminal conduct, association with suspen orsona, and general and habitual light behavior and conversation, are regarded as auficient serons for dismission, and for which delinaent operatives are discharged.

The utmost care is takenin regard to dis charging and employing operatives:

Any person wishing to leave a mill, is at lib-rty to do so, at any time, after giving a furt-sight's notice. The operative so leaving, if of character, and having worked a year, is

discharge, made out after a minted form, with which every counting-room is supplied. That form is as follows:

---, has been employed by the --- Manufecturing Company, in a --Room, - years - months, and is bonorably discharged ____, Superlutendent.

This discharge is a letter of recommendation to any other mill in the city; and not without its influence in procuring employment in any other mill in New England. A record of all ench discharges is made in each counting-room, in e book kent for thet purpose.

So much for lonorable discharges. dishonorable have nuother treatment. names of all persons dismissed for bad conduct, this was not the case. or who leave the mill irregularly, are elect eutered in a book kept for that purpose, and these names are sent to ell the counting-rooms of the city, and are there entered an their books. Such persons obtain no more employment throughout the city. The question is put to each applicant, "Have you worked before in the city, and if so, where is your discharge?" If no discharge be presented, an inquiry of the applicent's name will enable the superintendent to know whether that name stands on his book of shonorable discharges, and he is thus asved from taking in a corrupt or naworthy hand. This system, which has been in operation in Lowell from the beginning, to of great and important effect in driving misworthy persons from our city, and in preserving the high character

Great care is exercised in the appointment

Any description of the tooral care, studied by the Corporations, would be defective if it mitted a reference to the overseers. Every room in every mill has its first and second overseer. The former, or, in his cheenca, the latter, has the entire cure of the toom, taking in such operatives es he wants for the work of the room ssigning to them their employment, superluending each process, directing the repairs of disordered mechinery, giving nowers to questions of edvice, and granting permissions of sheence. At his small deak, uenr the door, where he can see all who go ont or come in, the verseer may generally be found; and he is held responsible for the good order, propriety of conduct, end attention to business, of the operatives of that room. Hunce, this is a post o much importance, end the good management of the mill is almost wholly dependent upon the character of its overseous. It is for this reason that peculier care is exercised in their appoint. ment. Raw hands, and of usknown charec ters are never placed in this office. It is attained only by those who have either served a regular apprenticeship as machinists in the Repair Shop, or have become well known and wel tried, as third hands, and sesistant overseers .-It is n post for which there are always many applicants, the pay being two dollars a day, with a good house, owned by the company, and rented at the reduced cherge before noticed.— The overseers are almost universally married men, with femilles; and son body, numbering about one hundred and eighty, in all, are among the most permanent residents, and most trust worthy and saluable citizens of the pisce. A arge number of them are members of our churches, and are often chosin as councilmen n the city government, and representatives in the State Legislature. The guiding and salu tary influence which they exert over the operatives, is one of the most essential parts of the morel machinery of the milis.

5. NUMBERS, PLACES OF BIRTH AND CHARACTER. Of the six thousand three hundred and twenty female operatives in Lowell, Massachusetts furnishes one eighth: Meine, one-fourth; New Hampolite, one-third; Vermont, one-fifth; sefficient, and stimulated by the hope of greater cipally Canada, one-sevanteenth. Of all these operatives, more than three-sevenths are connected with some Sunday school, either as leech ers or pupils, this being two thousand seven hundred and fourteen in all. About threeeighths of them are church members, this being two thousand two hundred and acventy-six in all. Pive hundred and twenty-seven have been teachers in common schools. The average time during which these female operatives work in the milis is between four and five years.

> Of the disposition of the factory girls to improve their minds, we have the following proof:

Quite a large number attend evening schools the winter; and it has been ascertained that In one Corporation alone, there were two linndred and unnety girls who employed a part of the evenious of one winter in this manner .astances are not uncommon of female operatives forming themselvie into classes, to take lessoes in the study of some foreign language. Others will club together to hire a plano, and employ the services of a teecher of music; and the notes of that instrument are often heard proceeding from the boarding-houses. Basides these, there are formed what are called "Improvement Circles," which meet once a fortuight, or once a month, to hear and criticise anonymous compositions furnished by the members. It was is a circle of this description that the Lowell Offering had its origin.

Of the mental improvement actually made, tha magazine referred to, the Lowall Offering, affords convincing proof. A few atatements in regard to this work will, we presume, be found interesting:

The veriety and merit of articles, written by females employed in the mills, and read in an 'Improvement Circle," formed in the early part of 1840, enggested the publication above named. The first number appeared in October of that year, and ancceeding numbers followed at ir-regniar intervals. In April, 1841, a new settles was commenced; and, not long after, two female factory operatives became the publishers and editors of the work, which now appeared every month. The Offering was received with much favor, and no little surprise. The leading newspapers and reviews gave it complimenters notices; and meny copies of it have been sen to England, where, during the past year, e rolume has been published of selections from this periodical, under the significant tith of "Mind among the Spindles," The extensive reputation which the Offering hes gained, has been almost inexplicable to the people of Loweil, who so well know that there is mind among the spindles. The fact has only revealed the great extent of the misapprehensions abroad, of the true character of the Lowell female opera-

Of the benevolent disposition of the opera-

ives we have the following evidence: Though all these religious societies are composed altogether of working people, and meny of them almost exclusively of factory operatires, yet their chorities are many in number. and are considerable in their aggregate amount. Contributions of four hundred dollars here repeatedly been taken ny, in a single church, for iselonary purposes.

And finally, in illustration of the opportunitles enjoyed by the operatives at Lowell for the acquisition of the meens of comfortable living, we present the following account of the Lowell

This institution was incorporated in 1829, since which it has received two millions one handred and three thousand five hundred dollers, and has paid out one million four hundred twenty-three thousand five hundred dollars .--Of the two thousand depositors in this bank, about one-half are factory girls; the amount of whose funds, now on interest, is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars. It is not en unnaunt dred dollars on deposit. Two per ceut. In Inprincipal, thus compounding Probably no institution of this kind in the

A Randsoma Compliment,

Mr. Calhona's Memphis Convention letter says:

Mr. Calhona's Mr. Cal

publishes a letter in the papers of that city, in which he says that sods water is not only not ininrious during these cholers times, but is highly naintary. The giager syrup is recommended as the heat to be used with the sode.

Postponing the 4th of July, or rather its cell ebration, has been urged in some of the cities, in

Cassius M. Clay.

We hoped to have received from some friend In Madiaon county a full account of the diffi. Tribune: culty between Messrs. Clay and Turner, but we have been disappointed. The Meysville Eagle, however, has quite a full account, which we have every reason to regerd as reliable, end which we subjoin. From this account it will be seen that Mr. Clay was attacked auddenly and unexpectedly. The fect that several persons elmost simultaneously united in the attack would seem to indicate that the assault had been preconcerted. If so, the attack was ea dastardly as it was criminal. But we sincerely hope that

We deeply regret the fatal result of this af-

frey to one of the parties engaged. We earnestly longed to hear that Mr. Turner would recover, whetever the origin of the difficulty might have been. But while lementing his death, we are grateful that the life of the noble-hearted Clay hes been spared. Impetuous, pessionete, he mey at times appear, but a more fearless and devoted friend of freedom our State cannot bosst. It has afforded us unutterable gratification to learn that Mr. Clay sought not the difficulty end that he did not resort to arms, even in self-defence, until driven to desperation. This accords with the opinion we had formed of the feelings and purposes of Mr. Cley. We had reason to believe that he entered upon this great campaign as the friend and advocate of freedom with the serious determination to act his perand perform his duty, fearlessly and thoroughly, yet calculy and without passion. At the Convention in Frankfort all were struck by Mr. Clev's moderation and his power of selfcoutrol. He appeared like a mnn who felt the greatness and solemnity of the cause and who was determined not to impede its progress nor peril its success by rashness of word or deed. Such we believe to heve been his purpose, and with this purpose his course has harmonized. Accounts heve been brought to us from time to time of the speeches made by Mr. Clay, and all have united in testifying that while those speeches have been characterised by earnestness and power, they here been characterised no less by calmness and freedom from denonciation. And not in vain has he spoken .-Wherever he has gone, he has been listened to with profound interest. His winged words have made their way to thousands of hearts which have been won at once to the cause and its he-

roic advocate. We estneatly hope that the life of this brave nan may long be spared and thet he soon mny have his strength sufficiently restored to enshie him to resume his effective labora in behalf of emencipation. The cause can ill spere en ad. vocate so true-hearted and successful. But forts of any champion, however powerful and reasons: nccessful. It rests upon the everlasting law

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise ogain, Error, wounded, writher in pain,

And dies among her worshippers." Particulars of the Cassias M. Clay Difficulty We expected to receive in the Richmond Chron icle of thursday a tuil account of the fatal rencou contre between Cassins M. Cley and Cyrna Tur ner, in Madison coonty, on Friday of last week The Chronicle, however, gives none of the particulare, but merely mentions the offsir, and odde, "that Furner died on Sudnay morning last, living about 34 hours after receiving the wound. Clay is still in a critical condition, but the hetter opinion seems to be that he will recover." We learn the following from a gentleman who

was on the ground: There are three Pro-Slevery candidetes for the Convention from Madison, Meears, Willis and Chenault and Maj. Squire Turner, (father of Cyrus Maj. Burnam. At a regimental moster at Wal. den's on Thursday or lest week, the candidates spoke, Willis and Chenault leading. Maj. Turner (eithough he had promised Casaius M. Clay the stand before him) alleging that Clay was not a candidate and the crowd was fast dispersing then upon either of the other candidates, and it was now evident for the first time that there wear

come unpleasant feeling between them.

On the next dey, Fridey, enother discussion took place at a regimental muster at Foxtnwn. Willis spoke first, Inrner next. When Turger had epoten about on hour, Cley oppealed to him to give Maj. Bunham an opportunity of defending the Emoncipationiots and their views; but Turner relused, and spoke half an honr longer, in a severa stroin, during which he read from the True Amarican newspaper a portion of the article that caused the Lexington mob and the removal of the True American office to Cincinnati. Clay now appealed to the people to say whether it was fair that this article seould be read, unless accompanied by the statement no often made by Maj. Turner, that the article in question was written by a South Carolina planter, (as many of hisfriends believed for the express purpose of breeking down his press,) and east to his office and printed while be was lying aick of the typhoid fever. The article, be said, were expressive to his feelings and views as it was to Maj. Turner's or any other man's—and fhe had not been confined to a hed of aickness It should never have appeared in his paper. Mr. Wm. L. Neale, the printer of the True American, was so the ground, and would confirm the state-

Maj. Turne; continued hie speech, after this i terruption, and when he concluded, C. M. Cley took the atami for the purpose of making u kind of upology o the people for the interruptions he had naused. ite regain stated that he thought each patwere entitled to be heard, and that each should allowed a fair division of the time. That the friends of right and justice by auch a course had sothing to loae; for if the Emnncipationiste held incendiery notions, and advocated principles opposed to the best interests of the country, the people would judge of them correctly end put them wo, while if their principles were founded in right end justice, it was certainly not wrong that they should be known in order that they may be ipbeld and supported. After meking his explanstion, which did not occupy more than two min-utes, he was leaving the stand, when Moj. Run-yun, a lewyer of Richmoud, at a considerable dis-tance off, plied him with questione, and Cley, with the consent of Chenault, who claimed the etump, oudeavored to answerhim. Some mlannderstanding occurred in reference to the disposition mode the School Fund, in which Runyon pionounced statement made by Cley faise and untrue. Clay referred to on act of the Legislature in proof of his assertion, and finally told Runyon, who had interrupted him befire, that he was a mere to; i of Tur ner, and was obeying bie master. Clay descended from the etand in perfect good bitmor, end without expecting a difficulty with any one, when Maj. Turner remarked that "Kunyon was not his tool," Clay replied that whether Turner knew it or not be was evidently his, willing tool. Upon this, Cyrus Turner, the son of the candidete, stepped up to Ciny, and pronounced his statement a d—d lie, and struck him in the face. Clay was soon stabbed by some one behind him, beat over the head with slick by Alfred Turner and perhops others, and a revolving pistol was enopped four times at bis head, bursting a cap each time, by Thomes Turner. He did not draw his knife nor shoke off the bold of those who were clinging to him, until he perceived the blood apouting torth from his side and believed from the wound he must die. With auper-human effort he shook off those who held him, enconntered Cyrus Turner and stabbed him. The wound took effect in the lower part of hie abdomen, resulting in his death in thirty-four

yeer. At the and of every five yeers all extra leans Crestent, a poper published in a State as Mr. Calhona's Memphis Convention letter says:

> ATER FROM OREGON .-- The N. Y. Tribune has received advices from Onigon to the 22d of Febmary last. Iron ere, pipe ore, lead, black lead, copper limestone, etone coal, platina and gold, are all said to have been discovered in Oregon. A very flattering account is given of the climate and ità bineficial effect upon agriculture. Eighty va-

A .! Nunghty" Question We find the following in the Danville (Ky.)

Mr. Editor: In reading my Bibla I came across this passage: "Therefore chall a man leeve father and mother, and shall cleave anto his wife, and they shall be one flesh !"-Gen. li., xxiv. The marginal notes referred me to Eph. v., xxxi; Mett. xix., v., and vi., and Mark x., vii , ix., where the same is repeated with this addition: "What therefore God hath joined together let no man put asunder." The thought struck me, if this be God's command, which we must obey before all human anthority, how can our slave laws, which permit and nee rily canse the involuntary separation of hueband and wife, be in accordence with the scriptures? But, knowing there are very often exceptions to general rules, with the help of a concordance I seerched a long time to see if I could find a text giving to the mester the power o dissolve, at his own pleasure, the marriage elation among his slaves. But being unable t find any, I heve concluded to ask you or any of your numerous reeders, whether there is such e INQUIREA.

ext in the Bible. Advocates of slavery would tell "Inquirer," that this power of separating husband and wife e wrong: but that it le not essential to the eyeem of slevery. Yet they are doing all in their power to perpetnate the system as it is-a sys. tem which gives a single man authority over the laws of God. Members of the church and ministers of the gospal are found, who are opposed to any interference with slavery as it is, when they can scarcely open their Bibles without neeting with some passage referring to the sawho should see men professing earnestness in all the duties of religion, and at the same time, defeuding a system directly violating one of the would be struck with amazement. "What," he would say, "do you pretend to love God when you support a system by which authority is given to violate his commende!" "Oh." the nnswer would be, "this power given to the master is not esseatish to the system of slavery .-We are friends to slavery in the abstract."-"Ah, indeed!" would the stranger say, "then you, of course, intend to exert yourselves to heve the system purified, so that you can supportit without violeting your God's commande.' "Well-ahem-oh-ah-good morning."

Specific Amendments.

We wish to offer to our readers a few thoughts and facts upon a subject which at present interests many minds, and in the discussion of which several papers in Kentucky are enruestly engaged. We refer to the "open clause," as it without involving the revision and reconstinction of the whole instrument. Such a provision seems to us worthy of universal adoption. vet the cause depends not upon the life and ef- We are heattily in favor of it, for the following

lat. Becense we believe it to be right. No best governments, unanticipated evils, of greatfound that some essential principle has been overlocked, or that some principle has been inpeople, for whose benefit Constitutions are made, and upon whose power and will, humanly speaking, ell governments depend, should have the opportunity of speedily correcting themt of removing features which prove objectionable, and

But unless the specific amendment principle a recognised in a Constitution, this power cannot readily be exercised; virtually, it is denied; for often a people will endure an evil for years rather than subject themselves to the expense inade a long speech. Clay then took the stand, and trouble and hazard of revising and remod-and bore more heavily in his remarks upon Turner eling a whole Constitution.

Some, we know, will say that it is better that en evil or many evils should be endured, even for years, than that a Constitution should be exposed to change. Not ao, say wa. Constitutions are made for the People, not the People for Constitutions; and if a Constitution prova defective or adverse to the welfare of society, the very purpose for which that Constitution was framed requires that it should be changed. And this thought brings us to another reason in favor of the specific amendment feature.

2. Wa say then, in the second place, that we approve of introducing the apecific amendment clause into the naw Constitution because we believe that anch a clause, while enabling the neople to remove evils that may be disclosed from time to time, will insure the general stabili ty and permanence of the Constitution.

Why is it that changes can be effected in the United States peaceebly and without danger, which, if attempted in Enrope, would shake the Government to its very foundations, or perhaps end the social fabric asunder? Because in tha United States, under our republican institutions, the power and right of the people to make any needed change are recognised, while in Europe, at least in despotic Europe, the power and the right are denied. In the one instance, government is regarded as harmonising with the people, and therefore is an object of interest: in the other, government is via wed as something apart from the people, if not antagoniatic to the people, and therefore is an object of suspicion. So with a Constitution. If it deny or seem to deny the right of the people to correct and remove evil, it becomes a thing apart from the people, and is in danger of being regarded with coldness, if not with averaion; but let it fully recognise the right of the people to make conversation, associate others in your labors, any and all needed changes, and it will be felt and when the phalanx is formed, bring on and to be in hormony with the people and will be regarded with confidence and affection. Changea may be made from time to time, but thay will not be made rudely nor rachly, and the escential character of the Constitution will remain unchanged. Years upon years will be added to the duration of its existence, but it will nevar be ous precept, "be not wearied in well doing. viewed as old and decrepit. It will blend the freshness of vonths with the venerableness of age, and be regerded with increased affection cerely pray as I assure you of my great friendand pride. We are therefore in favor of the ship and respect. specific amendment cleuse, because it will give to the Constitution, as to speak, a power of self-adaptation to the changing circumstances of acciety, thus keeping it in harmony with the apirit of each anecessive age, and securing its general atability and permanence. 3. We are in favor of this principle because

income is divided, and the luterest on lang de- deeply interested in the propegation of elavery as the United States, and in the Constitutions of posits has generally amounted to seven per cent. South Carolina is, will show that even those tweuty-four States of the Union. In some of whose interests and sympathics are identical with these Constitutious the power which the princi-Mr. Celhoun's, disapprove of hie headlong and ple gives is much more restricted than in others. headatrong course. The Cresceut ie speaking of but the principle is the same in all. So genar. al. almost universal a recognition of the principle affords, to say the least, a strong presumption of its correctness.

> In another number of our paper we will conlinae the discussion of this aubject.

THE VIRGINIA GOLD MINES.—The editor of the Fredericksburg News has been requested by one of the propriators of the White Hall Gold Mina to contradict the statement made in a late telegraphc despatch from that place that \$7000 had been obtained in one dey. No such amount of gold has ever been obtained in one day since the mine was pened. The editor adda:

Mr. Jefferson and Hunnelpation. The annexed letter from Thomas Jefferson to the Hon. Edward Coles, ex-Governor of Illinoie, has been handed, hy Mr. Clay, to the

Lexington Observer for publication: PHILADELPHIA, June 5, 1849. My Dear Sir: Under the impression that its ublication at this time will promote your lews, be gratifying to the people of Kentucky, and be of general utility, I am induced to take the liberty to enclose you a copy of a letter from Mr. Jafferson to me on the subject of

I avail myself of the occasion to tender my respectful compliments to Mrs. Clay, and renew to you assurances of my high respect and sincere regard.

EDWARN COLES. sincere regard.

To Hon. HENAY CLAY, Lexington, Ky. Monticello, Angust 25, 1814. Dear Sir: Your favor of July 31st, was duly received and was read with peculier pleasure. The sentiments brenthed through the whole do honor to both the head and heart of the writer. Mine on the subject of the alavery of negroes has long eince been in possession of the public and time has only served to give them stronge

The love of justice and the love of country plead equally the cause of these people, and is a moral raproach to na that they should have leaded it so long in vain, and should have projuced not a single sffort, nay, I fear not muc serious willingness to relieve them and oursalves from our present condition of moral and political reprobation. From those of the former gonaration who were in tha fniness of age when I came into public life, which was while our controversy with England was on paper creduess of the marriege reletion! A stranger only, I soon saw that nothing was to be hoped Nursed and educated in the daily habit of see ing the degraded condition, both bodily and mental, of those unfortunate heings, not reflecting that that degradation was very much most important commands of that religion, the work of themselves and their fathers, few minds had yet doubted but that they were as legitimete subjects of property as their horses or cattle. The quiet and monotonona course of colonial life had been disturbed by no alarm and little reflection on the value of liberty. And whan alarm was taken at an enterprise on their own, it was not easy to carry them the whole length of the principles which they invoked for themselves. In the first or second session of the Legislatura after I became a member, drew to this anhject the attention of Colonel Blend, one of the oldest, ablest, and most respected members, and be undertook to move for certain moderate extensions of the protection of the laws to these people. I seconded his mo tion, and, as a younger member, was more spared in the debate; but ha was denoanced as an enemy to his country, and was treated with the greatest indecorum. From en early stage of our revolution other

and more distant duties were assigned me, so that from that time till my raturn from Enrope le 1789, and I may say till I returned to resid at home in 1809, I had little opportunity of is terried, or that provision by which specific knowing the progress of public sentiment here annendments may be made in a Constitution on this subject. I had always hoped that the younger generation, receiving their early imressions after the flame of liberty had been kindled in every breast; and had become as the were the vital spirit of every American, that the generous temperament of youth, analogous to the motion of their blood, and above tha suggestions of avarice, would have sympathised with oppression wharever found, and proved of right. The just God has breathed into it the Constitution, with whatever wisdom it may be their love of liberty beyond their own share of breath of life. Friend after friend may be cut framed, or however well adapted it may be to it. But my intercourse with them, since my down, but the cause of freedom can never die. the paried of its formation, can provide for all return, has not been anfficient to ascertain that future emergencies. In the working of the they had made towards this point the progress ia the first which has brought this sound to my er or less magnitude, will appear. It will be ess: and I have considered the general allence which prevnils on this anbject as Indicating an apathy unfavorable to our hopes. Yet bour of emancipation is advancing in the march troduced which proves oppressive in its opera- of time. It will come; and whather brought tion. Now it seems to us a matter of simple on by the generous energy of our own minds, right that, when such evils are disclosed, the or by the bloody process of St. Domingo, excited and conducted by the power of our preseut enemy, if once stationed permanently with in our country, offering asyluin and arms to the oppressed, is a leaf of our history not yet turned over.

As to the method by which this difficult work is to be affected, if nermitted to be done by of introducing such as experience shall make ourselves, I have seen no proposition so expedient on the whole, as that of emancipation of those born after a given day, and of their edncation and expatriation at a proper uge. This would give time for a gradual extinction of thet species of labor and enbetitation of another, and lessen the severity of the shock which an operation so fundamental cannot fail to produce. The idea of emancipeting the whole at once, the old as well as the young, and retaining them here, is of those only who heve not the guide of either knowledge or experience on the anbject. For men, probably of any color, but of this color we know, brought up from their infancy without necessity forthought or forecast, are by their habits rendered as incapable os children of taking care of themselver and are extinguished promptly wherever industry is necessary for raising the young. In the mean time they are peets in society by their idleness, and the depredations for which this leads them. Their amalgamation with the other color produces a degradation to which no lover of his country, no lover of excellence in the bumun character can innocently can-I am sensible of the partialities with which

> should undertake this saintary and ardnone work-hat this, my dear sir, is like hidding old Priam to hnckia on the armor of old Hector, "treammtlbas acvo humeris et inutile ferrume-ingl." No, I have overlived the generation with which matual lebors and perils begat mutual confidence and influence. This enterprise is for the young; for those who can follow inp, and bear it through to its consummation It shall have all my prayers, and these are the only weapons of an old man. But in the meantime, are you right in abandoning this property, and your country with it? I think act. My opinion has ever bean that, until more can be done for them, we should endeavor with those whom fortune has thrown on our hands, to feed and clothe them well, protect them from ill neage, and require each reasonable labor as is performed voluntarily by freemen, and be led by no rapugnances to abdicate them, and our duties to them. The laws do not permit us to turn them loose, if that were for their good, and to commute them for other property is to commit them to those whose usage of them we cannot control. I hope then, my dear sir, you will reconcile yearself to your conutry and its unfortunate condition; that on the contrary you will come forward in the public conneils, b come the missionary of this doctrine, truly christian, incinnate and inculcate it softly hut steadily through the medium of writing and press the proposition perseveringly until its accomplishment. It is an encouraging observation that no good measure was evar proposed which, if daily parened, failed to prevail in the end. We have proof of this in the history of the andsavors in the British Parliament to suppress that very trade which brought this evit on us. And you will be supported by the religi-That your success may be as speedy and com-plete, as it will be honorable and immortal con-solution to yourself, I shall as fervently and ain-THO'S. JEFFERSON.

Enward Coles. Esq.

AWFUL ACCIDENT AT PENCACOLA. - The Florida Democrat gives an account of a shocking event which occurred near the dry dock in that place, on the 9th inet. Two women-Mrs. Murray, wife of Michael Murray, and Margaret Ferguson, names Their cties for help alarmed Thomas Mansfield. who plunged in, saved Miss Ferguson, and returned to rescue the other. It is enposed that the drowning woman clung to him, so ae to prevent

CALIFORNIA PRICES .- (At Weaver's station, 150 milea from San Francisco, May 20,) boote \$50 4 pnir-Revolvers \$75a\$100.

At San Fraucinco in April, Lumber \$600 per 1000 feet, Wages of cooks, \$100a\$150 per month. per month. Carpenters \$14a\$20 a day, house rent \$100 per month, for a one atory building.

ners generally take their gold to San Fran-hare they sell it at \$16 per ounce in ex-or goods, and \$15 for each.

Floher, of Cinciunati, and Professor Harnoy of the Louisville De

AY JOHN JONES.

Comparation Second Harney-Ah, Friend Fisher, le thet you?

Fisher-I thank thee, and will sit awhile, as the weather is very warm. One of my dem ocratic friands informe me that there is a defec in the title of a tolerable large amount of unimproved reel estate in the lower part of the city. I have visited Louisville for the parpose of enquiring into the matter. If there should be a chance of making a speculation hy the mere hunting up of old documents, and without any outlay of that wealth-creator, which political economists dignify by the name of Lanca, I mey do a slave State the honor of a personal sojourn for a few weeks.

Harney-We feel ourselves highly honored ant you ere not going to make any disturbance of the "average distribution of wealth," among the citizens of Kentucky, without paying an ndequate consideration, are you?

Fisher-Why, I. I. I-the truth is, friend Harney, I would thank thee not to mention that which again. Thy last dose was anough.

Harvey-Well, we will turn to a more agreeable enbject-have you read my leader of the 23rd, hended "Slavary, the Bible, &c?" My friends say that this article gives preachers and seemest at one point in thy article to have had all other religionists, who have presumed to an inkling of the truth, when thou savetjudge of the institution of Slavery by the pre-

cepts of christianity, "a perfect settler." Fieher-In which I think your friende flatter on a little. I have read the article-it contains some common place truisma which no body ever diaputed, and, in truth, one or two excellent thoughts; hnt these overset most completely the very doctrine which you intended to cetablish.

Harney-(coloring)-Mr. Fisher, are you in parnest?

Fisher-Inst es much ao as thou wert when then appropriated my logic for the purpose of proving the people of Ireland more prosperous

than the people of New York. Harney-As you have succeeded but poorly in your proslavery economics, suppose you try yaur hand at Theology-I pride myself a fittle on my performences in that line, and I should really like to know how my premised are at varlance with my conclusion.

Fisher-I will make that appear in dua time meanwhile wilt thon permit me to make a preliminary statement or two? Harney-Certainly. I am always pleased to

listen to a sensible man. Fisher-Thon hast read my letter to the Ed tor of the New York Tribuna, I supposa?

Harney-Yes, sir. Fisher-Thou art than aware that at on time, in the tenderness of my youthful conacience, I oschewed all and sundry, the products of slave labor. My tea was sweetened with maple sugar; coffee I avoided as an abominatiou; my shoes were of the hide of a northern la so other light than that of personal chattles. ox, dressed with free tanbark; my limbs wera Humase and Christian masters may mounty the encased in Irish linen, and my broad-brim was rigor of this law whea they bare the power, made of the fur of the free beaver mixed with but the law of alavery of an goes leyond the

Christians called Quakers. Harny-I fully appreciate vetir conscieu-

ilicks, the Gamaliel of that worthy class of

tionsness, Mr. Prairie Fisher-huow theu, friend Horney, that when I anrrendered my politics into the keeping of John C. Calhonn, and agreed to view all quastions bearing on the social economics of the free and slave States, through his spectacles, It was agreed that I should retain my Qurker time to be invested with the title of master-Theology emong my reserved rights.

Harney-Well, what follows from this state-

Fisher-That I differ from thy Theology, as enunciated in thy article, of the 23rd, and consider that for all pratical purposes, it is cosentially false. Harney-You may differ from it, but th

proves nothing. Fisher-Listen while I read a portion of thy

"They (the apostles) had neither the time nor the inclination to trouble themselves about the civil institutions of the countries they lived or traveled in. The legal relations which men hold to each other in this world ware matters Christianity and his first followers did not inbeneath their notice. If we know anything of the spirit of their teaching, they made it a matyou have looked towards me as the person who ter of small consequence whether a man was a ment, otherwise than to teach, that all governslava or a free men. The interests of atermity ments which answer the common purposes of overshadowed, with them, all the shortlived relations of time. And indeed what will it sig-

> things of this world as vain and trifling. Poverty and riches were alike to them." Harney-Well, that sounds right don't it? Fisher-Just about as right as a great deal of the religious nonsence, with which the public are made familier now-a-days, by the pious political editors of the State, who seem as ignorant of the teachings of the Apostics as society," not as a mere fractional part of a vail they are of the anti-slavery spinions of Washington, Jefferson, Henry, and Franklin .-Would'st thon think it nothing to thyself or thy wife or thy children, whether thou or they were to live the remainder of life ia a state of hopeless, irremedible hondaga, just because tha New Testament says nothing about "the legal relations which men hold to each other?"

first Christiena were thought to look on the

Did our revolutionary sires think, when at the cost of so much blood and treasure they established the independence of these States that it was a matter of small consequence whether a man was a sleve or a free man?" Is there an intelligent christian in the State

who holds "that poverty and riches are alike," inst because the scriptures declare the fact that this life will soon pase away and reveal to us tha solemn realities of another? Art thou, or is any man, less disposed to re-

sist any infringement of social or political right for the aimple reason that in a hundred years hence all will be forgotton?

Friend Harney, then knowest there can be ont one answer to all these questions, and thou knowest moreover that thyself and every intelligent christian men and woman in the Union breathes a spirit, the universal prevalence of practically repudiates thy Thaology, as taught which would make despotiam and oppossion in the Louisville Democrat.

Herney-You ought to know, Mr. Fisher, that my Theology is not intended for practical social distinctions, except the immetable astunae, but look along a little further, perhaps you ral distinctiona between wisdom and fully-

travel about preaching of liberty, equality, and fraternity." "We think Paul would have told human entherities the most revered, and timethe slave, do your duty, and do it quickly, and be ready for heaven, for you know not the hour bim from exerting himself. Both periabed. The when this liberty and equality will be all over hedged round by popular prejudice and false woman's body was discovered the next day manas to you. He would not have axhorted the philosophy, to the test of sternal and divisa gled by sharks; and it is supposed that he abarad master to send his slave back to Africa; for Afthe same horrid fete. Mr. Mansfield was to have been married the next day to the young lady whom doubtful whether he would allow Christians to ongage at all in the present warfare about our and self-respect. It recognises no aristocracy, or civil institutions."

All of which may be very true, Mr. Harney, but when thon wast detailing what Pater and weather boarded. This upon the authority of a have discoursed on the ballot, or the homestead Glergyman's letter in the Newark Daily Adverti-

Herney-Of course not.

not tell them, Mr. Harney, that "were Parl sent now, we think it exceedingly der whether he would ellow Christians to expense all in the present warfers about our civil s

tationa." Harney-In that case the people would et my simplicity; and I really begin to

with you that my argument is a little Fisher - Not mora so than many others which abound in thy writings, but give me the pleasure of exposing one more absordity, thou sevent "Paul would not have exhorted the master to

send his slave back to Africa, for Africa is as neurer heaven than this country." And I suppose if Pani were to see the thensands of ignorant, oppressed, and starv.ng lrish who are struggling dey and eight to get means to enable them to throw aff their present bardens, and to reach this lend of peace sed plan-

ty, he would say to them: "Cease your efforts, eternity will soon be here, time is short, starvation and apprenies will make no difference a hnadred years heats, AMERICA IS NO NEASER HEAVEN THAN IRELAND."

Harney-With your leave, Mr. Fisher, we will dismiss Theology, except you can fast something in my writings that will bear examinution better than those passages you have been criticising.

Fisher-With pleasure, but permit me before we part, to give thee a little lesight into the common-sense view of this matter. Then "Real Christianity addresses itself to individnals, and not to masses of men. It calls upon avery man to perfarm the duties at hand whether he be slave or free."

It is true, Mr. Harney, "Christianity does address itself to individuals and not to masses " And as slavery knows nothing of the direct and personnl claim of Christianity upon every haman being made in God's image, its demands are very frequently in antagonism to the conmands of God.

Christientty may, as you say, "call an overy men to perform the duties at hand," but the interests of the Master mey call in another derection. Who then is to be obeyed' Let me explain further:-Christianity says

imperatively, to every individual, " Remenie the Sabbath day to keep it holy." The interest of slavery mey require the mee to breek the Sabbath, and as the man is a chetlel, slevery must be obeyed. "Search the Scriptures" in the command of Jesus Christ. The purpeluation. nay the vary existence of slavery requires that almost the entire mass of slaves shall be kept too ignorent to read the Scriptures, and of course there can be no searching of them. God has ordered the FAMILY as the purest and most sacred relation that can exist on earth .-Slevery defiles and destroys it. No slave can own himself and can have no cleam to his fath er, his mother, his wife and his child.

Again: Those familier honsehold words which civilised society#by universal consent, regard as istance in that law which regards beniae beings saxon wool. In a word, I was brought up at humanity and feelings of the master. Is not the feet, and imhibed the notions, of Elias this so, Mr. Harney?

Harney-I cannot deny it.

Fisher-If then Christianity addresses that to every individual man, as a responsible and intelligent free agent, and as persocally responelble to God for his actions, bow dost then toconcila this absolute condition of Christianir. with that inexorable law of slavery which sabjects all the actions of its victims to the woof the frail human being who may happen in the or in pisin English, "How can a man serve these two masters?"

Harney-You are beyond my doub W. Fisher, and for the present I resign the Theo og cal chair. Fisher-I have not time to at much lorger

Friend Harney, but if thou hast the patience to listen, I will give thee a little insight ato the Quakar theology on this subject; and as thus sayst respecting thy sovice to the preschers, 'I will charge you nothing for it." Harney-I am all ottention, Mr. Fisher.

Pisker-If, then, I have read the New Tesment aright, I would say, that the Founder of terfere with forms and modes of civil governsocial union are equally legitimate and of itvine right-"for the Powers that be are ontaged alfy to a man, a hundred years hence, whether vine right he was a sleve in this life or a free man? The

They contented thamselves with ansouncing broad and averlasting moral troths, destined in the progress of time gradually to regenerate society, and to remould governments and politics

into their likeness. Christianity, as taught in the New Testames! makes the relation of man to God lad.vidual and immediate. Not as a mere "membet of and multitudinous whole, does Christianity 1889 notice of the individual-but as so immortal child of God, hoving his own life to live, his own character to form, bls own individuality to develop, and his own soul to save. How deep this doctrins goes! It is the most revolutionary thing we have. Thrones are crambling, and monarchy in passing away beneath the pressers of its omnipotent and ever-working luduence. The first preaching of Christianity drove constituted authorities mad with rage, scared s guuty Tetrarch, and made a Roman Governor tremble; and its writen page denounces all oppression, frand and wrong, in a tons when now-a-days would be thought to savor of 'fazatleism' and 'interference' with the 'rights of

It was this great doctrine of the "Brother hood of the Human Race," taking bold of the popular mind of Christendom that abolished the African sieve trade-and to the same powerful and evar-active principle must we mainly look for the ultimata extirpation of ALL SLATEST. This fundamental prieciple of christiantly

property.'

moral impossibilities. By its doctrine of heman equality and hrotherhood it ignores all Fisher.—(Reada.) "Paul and Peter did not except those of truth, with coesectated turps human anthorities the most ravered, and timehenored human institutions the most secure y moralties, proclaiming that every tree not of God's planting shall the rooted up. Its social spirit is that of a republican simplicity-equality hariditary amperiority, except that of personal goodness, tested by social neefulness. "fie that is greatest among you let him be yout selthe laying low of the hills was the burden of proach, and the "Glory to God in the highest, which angels announced so its final aim, can only be realised when peace an earth and good

Pani did, and what they did not, or would not vant.' It is a very levaling gospel. Its early trido, why not extend the list a little? Doet thou sumple consisted, as the Apostia elegoently Washerwomen \$100 per week, Sailors \$100a\$125 think the Apoetles would have travelled about bosets, in the foolish and weak and base things bosets, in the foolish and weak and base things preaching of the election of Judges, Sheriffs, of the world, confounding the wise and mighty and Constables, by the people—would they and honored. The raising of the valleys and question—or written homilies in the evils of a the prophetic annonacement of the gospole ap three day's election.

This preaching of a gospel to the poor and legraded, assumes that these have faculties for truths-that there is nothing too good to be girea them-that the enlightening of their unthe guiding of their aspirations to spiritual hounty, truth and good, is a work worthy of the highest order of intelligence.

The Christian religion is the lofticet wisdom descending (without any parade of condescension, to commune with the deepest ignorance. lifting ap its voice, not in the schools of learnisg and science, but in the highways of human intercourse—in the huts of poverty and the dens africe. How forcibly and eloqueutly does the religion of Christ plead for the elevation and edacation of the poor, the depraved, and despised among the "some of men"-and how pregnent the fact that the Savior delighted to reveal himself to our common humanity by the familiar and well anticratood title "Son of Man."

The fair and legitimate application of this leading and fundamental principle of Christiani ty, implies the redical felsity and wickedness o all sociol arrangements which demand the merifice of individual intellect, morelity and spiritos health to the abstraction called "SO-

Under the Christien charter of human rights and code of human duties, Man-every manhas a deetiny of his own to work ont, a nature of his own to develop, up to its highest possibility of health and strength, and whatever obstracts him in this, Christianity implicitly con-

Political enfranchisement-as the condition preluminary of a true and entire service of God: civil rights-as needful to intellectual and moral health; social justice-as the atmosphere in which the virines and charities best growthere is a principle here, wide enough to cover the whole field of political reform. The aim of Christianity is the perfecting of the individual in whatsoever things are true, honest, just, virtuous and lovely, and whatevar in social customs or legislative enectment, hilnders the accomiplishing of this sim is unchristian and anti-

And here, friend llarney, is the condemnetion of slavery and meny other time-honored evile beside.

Haracy-I cannot but admit the force of your remake, Mr Fisher, but can you explain how it is that this vital and fundemental principle of Christianity, if entagonistical to slavery, hea not destroyed it before this? I see but little enance of the prevalence of that principle which you have so fully, end I am compalled to add, · truthfully described.

Fisher emiling) - I am afraid that thy posibut for thy edification, I will state laked by Joens Christ, and promulgated by his | and Burdetts, pur W sportles. It began, as you know, in putting down polygamy, gledistorship, serfdom, and tions, where it was first established. Its progress has been further marked by a peaceful and gradual elevation of the condition of the mil-

In the commencement of our government, measures were adopted which finally aventneted in the destruction of the infomen slave

B.ble, have embraced a purer religion, and have found out "a more excellent way."

Human beings clothed in the form of men, ty-have shandoned the slave hunt, or they ran the risk of being hung up by the neck like other

Eight hundred thousand elaves have been converted into freemen in the British West In-

organic lew, "that no elave can trend her soil." Denmark, Sweden and Holland have abolished slavery in the colonies or taken incipient

every direction. The down-trodden millions efEurope are rising up to a sense of their rights, and Monarchy is tottering to its fall-in a word, the trns friends of freedom and reform have every thing to encourage them. The spirit of the age is ONWARD.

Herery-But our own lend, Mr. Fisherwhat signs see you here?

60,000 and in 1848 to 300,000. They are now have given to this nation a minority President. They have rendered obsolete old party ties and they certainly may luflict it.

They started the dry rot in the pro-slavery mapped in two-letting down Gen. Case and the old democratic perty. They-

Herney-Stop, atop, atop, Mr. Fisher, for Heaves's sake. I'll say no more about alavery or theology for a month, if you will let the matin drop. I find I am much better at attacking your political economy than I am in defending my own theology.

morning, Friend Harney.

Harney-Good morning, sir.

Harney (salus) - Wall, that's about the last time I'll get into a discussion about Theology sad slavery with e Calhonn Quakar.

TREEK CAPTURED AMERICAN SLAVERS .- A teleing so small and the number of negroes so great het it was next to an impossibility to go from one end to the other. The brig Harriet, of Philadelphia, and the barque

California, of Boston, have also been racently condemned et St. Helena as slavers. The Harfiet had 500 on board when captured.—Balt. Sun.

Lead Mines in Newton County, Mo.—A ent-scriber at Grand Falls, writing to unon business takes occasion to mention the discovery of aeveral valuable lead mines in Newton county, the mines lie about its miles west of Neocho and about ten e about six miles west of Neosho and about ten from Grand Falls. One of the leads has been worked three or four months, by four hands, and they have taken out about 15,000 pounds of ore; and have since atruck a lead which is about four fact thick thick one way—its extent the other way has not been tacertained. One of the men engaged in this mine, and who has been twelve years engaged in the Galena mines, says that he never saw a better prospect in that country.

Another lead has been atruck by a larmer about three miles distant from the one just mentioned, Wan Buren, which is annescented as very large and valuable.

Trier.

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR has addressed the sing Itself to faculties and feelings following letter to the Germans, which he sends all men In common possess. That "the to the London News with the following curious from each county will serve as a data from

> however, you think proper to insert the euclosed, you mey disavow any sentiment it contains, and throw it totally on your hamble ser-W. S. LANDOR.

To the Germa Contemplativa wisdom, when it engages in politics, must inevitably succumb to diplomati the appreciation of the profoundest of moral craft. Contracted as is the intellect of those who manage the affairs of Europe, ministers and kings, this very contraction gives efficacy to their machinations. A nerrow rifle-burrel, derstandings, the awakening of their feelings, charged with little powder, sends a bullet more directly and further than a fire-shovel covered with the largest quantity.

And now to the point at which the eyes of fermany are gazing. Deliberations are faterrupted and forbidden; actions must succeed, plainly, honestly, unreservedly.

No crime whetever ought to go unpunished; sbova all crimes is that of perjured princes, whose forswearing liath brought down on uations the heaviest calamities, the slaughter of thousands, the humilietion of milious. Law cannot reach it, for they have crippled law; but equity con, which human force never has crippled. It is the bounden duty of all to execute, when occasion offers, the high commission she opens before them. Whoever falls in the atmpt will be glorified not only by the present, but by all future generations; whoever falls in will be pleced in security and prosperity where freedom is established.

There is a conspirecy of rulere, under all denominations, to subvert the liberties of every people on the continent of Europe. This sufficiently manifest lung ago, and denonuced by me early in April, is now openly avowed by Russia, Prussia, Austria, and France, and por- dress was able, impressive, effective. Perpettended by the melignant uebula round these arger orbits. If their artifices and armies should prevail, what le then remaining to be silent. From hera Mr. Cley went to Bracken suffered or to be done? Chastleemant is first county. There again it was my privilege to to be inflicted on the primary and secondary hear him. The morning again rainy, and othmovers against the world's equilibrium and progression; then is remaining an equally firm determination to execute on a grand scale what filled to overflowing. The address instructiva, a glorious city of Greece, the city of Phocues, did anciently. Germany has room enough to ding. A perpetualist replied-trying anecdotes, excess resides in the large and numerons cities tretch her limbs in America; and in America there is vacant loud enough for the industry of Germany; land enough and employment enough and fanatice. But never was a man more ef- ginia! for Germany'e whole population.

A people can do without a king, but what can a king do withoni a people? Una einiultaneous movement, one heaving of the juighty breast of Germany, and all is then consummated. No action since the creation of the see him bold, manly, and animated, they do not Virginia and New York is about equel in each world was ever so glorious as this would be; no find that resh, viudictive spirit they had been defeat of despotism so irrecoverable. Dilliculties for greeter ofe every year surmounted by the least oble to ourmount them; by needy agriculturiste aud needlier artlaans, each pursuing his own track, without guidance and without advice. What then would be the raault if the most intelligent, the most provident, people as the living speaker. And I observe the most active of the same nation, were to that his addresses are followed by discussions unite their counsels, their zeal, their experience, sinong the people and an lucreased desire to their letger pecaniary meshs, in colonising the vast and fertile regions of Central America, now thrown open to enterprise and science! WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

From the London Exeminer. To General Mosauth. General:-There are few who have the privlege to address you, but I em of the number; for before you were born 1 wus en advocate, ble, of that sacred cause which you lowever fi are now the foremost in defending. Imminent wes the peril of fine and imprisonment, and certain the loss of friends and fortune; I disregard- to a friend, has been handed to us with a retion as a pro-slavery democratic editor has ed and defied the worst. Do not tremple on quest to publish: eyes," and somewhat "hardened this paper for being written by an Englishman We are not all of us jugglers and dupes, though we are most of us the legitimate children of those who crowded to see a commercieup iuto and advencing spirit of the Christianity estable a quart hottle. . At 1. ve '114 . . W 'heave

> thams. lu one house v mis- si don, in the other a Moleswor.... He amused, gate the subject of slavery in its varous bearhat never indignant at the spectacle of our jub- ings, my views concerning it have not underlic men; at restlessness without activity, at strides without progress, pelted from below by petulance without wit. A wider and foirer scene is lying now before you, a scene of your sld, in Bardstown, I had occasion repeatedly to own creation, under the guidance and influence express my views of slavery; and I have freof Almighty God. Mercifal and just by natura, and enlightened, as the powerful of inteliect always are, by the continuous lamps delivered in succession from past and passing ages, you will find them shine clear by contraction of abolitions; that stateholding is in itself delry husiness and wool-growing. Mr. Fisher inof space, and adaption to circumstances. You have swept sway the rotten house of Haps-

that neetled and prowled among its dark reces. slaveholders; and therefore, the church caunot ses, behind its moth-eaten tapestries and throughout its noisome sewers. But there is who in their lave of gold, forget their humani- no idleness in following the guidance of the because they are elaveholders. I hold, on the most strennous and most provident conquerors. other hand, as firmly, that slavery is a compli-Sylla and Julius and Angustus Carsor, distributed the forfelted estates of their enemies among the defenders of their cause. The justice of their cause was questionable—the justice of estructly and perseveringly cought by all law- of her three millions of claves to the best practical yours is not. In our country, William of Nor- ful and proper means. It is an evil to that mendy broke up the estates of the vanquished, and rendered them powerless for revolt. Elixe-The Republic of France has ordained as the beth and Cromwell, and William of Nassau, our three greatest sovereigns, pursued the same policy with the senie success. In Hungary there are immensa tracts of land imperfectly cultivated, and forfeited by the defection and Surely no time should be lost in the distribution of this national property among the nation's defanders. Larger and smaller sliot-

ments should be holden forth as the incentives end rewards of valor. This was promised in France by the revolutionists of that country, but what promise was ever kept by France, under any of her governcalmly brave, consistently frae, strictly vera-Fisher-Onr own land, Friend Harney-art closs, immutably just, unostentationally hunthes sincere? Why, the advancement of free orable. The French, if they attempt an act of chiefly because I hoped the day had come when den is more rapid here than its warmest friends perfidy, which they often do, and fail in it, which kentucky would take decided measures to rid they seldom do, feel deeply wronged—their herealf of the evil of elevery. There dentiles everanticipated. A political party, holding as honor (peculiar to them) requires them to salva the fandamental creed opposition to the extenfion of slavery, went to the polla in 1840 and enter Civita Vecchis; fraudulently did they cast 7000 votes; in 1844 they had increased to seiza the citadel; insolently did they scorn the remonstrances of a free and of a friendly peonia. Beaten back by unprepared and undisciprespectably represented in the U.S. Senate; they lined volunteers, they loudly swear vengeauce; and, confederated with all the despots of Europe,

Behold the promises of a pution which declared its readiness to aid nareservedly in the deliver-ance of the oppressed! Behold the first public plank of the Baltimare platform, which finally What, then, ie Europe to expect from Franceact, beyond the boundaries, of its President! what, but another link and rivet to the monarchical chain, another chainhand to the sacredotal tlara? She looks to Hungary who never setting in that direction. The pro-slavery doc-

Sir, in your hands are deposited the award and be generally received in Kentucky. The evils the scales of instice; hold them firmly; and, if of slavery are tao manifest, and the agitation aby prince calls to the etranger, bid your lictors of the question is not now, as too generally herebind him, and perform the rest of their duty forthwith. In the axercise of this rightgous Pieler-My broad brim, if you please. Good authority may God preserve you for Ills gfory, States. Many of the leading minds of Kenexample of every age to come.

Walter Savage Landon.

May 11, 1829.

supplied dispatch in Friday's Sun, announced the ateamer on her way to the gold country, atating evil, no efforts should be made to remove it.

Capture of the Baltimore built achieves a letter from the 'l'anama' evil, no efforts should be made to remove it.

Capture of the Baltimore built achieves a letter from the 'l'anama' evil, no efforts should be made to remove it. and her being carried into St. Helene, and condemned. It appears that her cargo of slaves, numbeted, 550, (33 of whom were females.) the vessel not being over 160 to which he brought in the Court above refered to, to recover
the court in the court above refered to, to recover
the court in the court above refered to, to recover
the court in the cour that in the absence of a professional barber, one Neither of these sei not being over 100 tons burthen. She was 11 the amount of asid hill. They had aeverai unia days on her passage to St. Helena, and lost 10 or lawyers on board who conducted the case. Mr. N. Il of them. The poor creatures were in a perdectatate of nudity, and manyof them, (the women
canaly impressed on their breasts; the vessel belag so small and the number of negroes ap great

Henced Mr. I and hill. They had according to the sase. Mr. N.

E. Smith of New Hampshire, acted as Chief Judge,
Mr. Mellvane, our purser, associate Judge, Mr.

Charles Ellett, Esq., Sheriff, Mr. Judeh and Mr.

McAllister were Counsel for plaintiff; and Mr. Hyer and Mr. Livingston for defendant. The defendant'e connsel demended "a bill of particuiars," which was furnished. The following are a few of the Items: For cutting hair—red hair, \$2 50; combing the same, 25 cents; cutting whiskers, 50 cents; triming moustache, \$1; attempt to curl same, 50 cents; time employed 50 minutes at 6 cents per minute, \$3; use of comb and brush, 25 cents; cleaning same, 25 cents; extra charge on account of sanguinary color affect-

ing the nerves, \$1. Ex-Presidents .- No other President or Ex-President of the United States died so young as Mr. Polk, as will be seen by the following schedule: Died. Born.



Masens. Epiroas: Believing that brief reports

In our county the emancipationists, as you will see from the Maysville papers for this week, Convention and Legislature. Nothing need pre-friendly people."

Notwithstanding ail that schools, printing, railNotwithstanding ail that schools, printing, railber of open clause man in the field as naudidates, Convention. The enancipetionists here demand au open clause "by which they cau strike for emencipation in common with other amendments." Advocates are up all over the coupend promptly. What actious? I will tell you ty-perpetualists are met et avery point-they are reduced to a squellid few, and if ever a cet of men were overcome by argument and used up before the people, the few parpetualists of this county have been when they come out from their hiding places. New and afficient laborers are entering the fields of emencipation every

"ONWARD UNDER KENTUCKY IS FARE," is the

C. M. Clay has visited our county. The mornug an which he addressed the people of aur county, the rain descended almost unceasingly, yet the house was full to overflowing-some five or six hundred persons in the attentive audience. llad the day been favorable we should doubtless have seen from one to two thousand. The aduslists were invited to the contest, but they were erwise unfavorable Still the court house was impressive and more eloquent than the preceburlesques, and the cry of abolition, robbery, fectually beaten at his own game or whipped donlily armed for all manner of attack. The people areagreeably disappointed. Whilst thay ied to expect. Mr. Clay is doing immense good; more than he could do with the pap. Time was when that only could be used, and it yet has its adispensable work. But nothing so rouses the read and inform themselves. This is the point to be attained. Light and elavary cannot axist together. The contest between truth and error-liberty and freedom, may be long and arduous, but the issue is certain.

With this I send you the continuation of an old subscriber. Yours, in hope, Cobin Creek P. O., Lawis co., Ky, June 20, '49.

The following letter from Rev. N. L. Rice

Cincinnati, Jane 17, 1849. Dian Sia-Your favor of the 25th ult. came duly to hand. I am surprised that any one hould quote, or tefer to authing I have said or

" c. "anti-emaucipetlon Stuce I arst had occasion to investi-Western Protestant and the Protestant and Herquently expressed and published the same views

I distinctly deny the fundamental principle sinful. I held that there have been, and are, circumstances which justify individuals in ous-It would be an idle trick to pursue the vermin taining the reletion of masters, or in being exclude persons from her communion, simply cated evil of immense magnitude, the autire removal of which from our country, should be

slavery. This work, I rejoice to know, is betreason of the rich and indolent proprietors .- ing done by men better qualified than I to do

the subject justice. Whilst a resident of my nativa State, (and I glory in being a Kentuckian,) I watched with intense interest the progress of public sentiment, which was then perceptable, in favor of emancipation and colonivation, and I daeply ments, to any nation? least of all perhaps to deplored the rettograde movement caused by her own. The Hangarians are morally the an- the abolition excitement. I rejoiced when retipodes of the Freuch; the Hungariene are cently it was proposed to hold a convention for the purpose of remodeling the constitution, quire change, but if something be not done, and done decidedly, with a view to gradual amaricipation, I shall fael painfully convinced that the great work, required alike by the principles of true philanthrupy, and by an enlightenad regard for the true and permanent interests of the State, has been loft undone.

I am convinced that the day must come, and come soon, when Kentucky will move decidedly in the work of emancipation. The tide of public sentiment, if I mistaka not, is strongly that canting, morbid sensibility which renders so has deceived her, and away from France who trine of some nitra men in the South can never tofote, chiefly by fanatical men in the free for the benefit of the present age, and for the tucky, and amongst them many slaveholders, are fully aroused to the importance and the duty of delivering the State from the blight of slavepro nave to get their hair cut—even if gold is prospectively plenty, and, heir-cutting, like all other comforts, has to be peid for. The New York Express publishes a letter from the ''l'anama'' ateamer on her way to the gold counter.

After what I have said, I need not assure you that I feel a deep interest in the discussion now progressing in Kantnelty, and that I rejoice in any meanire of anccess escured by the friends of emancipation and colonization, I should not have remeined silant thus long had I not felt antiefied that the work la in abler hands, and that it is better to leave it to be done chiefly by tha citizans of tha State. Were I now in Kentucky, where I spent most of my life, I would eateem it no ordinary privilege to stand by the aide of those who are so nobly contending for the principles of enlightened philanthropy and

eats of the State. Having learned through your kindness, that ny viewa are mleunderattod or misrepresented, citizens are engaged in it. I deem it a duty alike to myself and to the cause which is dear to my heart, to state them distinctly. I should rejolar exceedingly to find in the present crisis, on the side of emancipation

[From the Angusta (Gs.,) Chronicle and Sentinel,] Elwood Fishar's Leature.

praising the wise stend-still policy of his ve Virginie, which operates so charmingly as while amancipationists may form intelligent he informs us, to make "the grass grow in the opinion, and also serve as a ground for mutnelan- streets of Richmond and Norfolk," Mr. F. remarks: Sia: I expect but little fevor from you; if, coursement, I am willing to contribute to the the colony was founded, and 76 before her independence

One hundred and fifty years without change, or serious effort to improvo either the Colony the State! Thirty-three years ago the patriot Jefare organised as a party and their candidates are in the field, and we expect to elect such to both in sternal rassalages to a foreign and un.

but twelve persons who had been attacked. Vidal, Diamarbrook and Ruaf, all agree in this

toads, canels, mechinery and steam have done within the last thirty-three years for the civilized and who would not submit to the decision of a world, our ex-Friend still maintains that i' coye tem efexciusive planting, se practiced in 1700, is more profitable then modern commerce—more re munerative then the system which places the manufecturer by the side of the planter. He ceys: But why is agriculture more profitable than manufacture tures or commiscre? One reason is, that agriculture is more productive or multiplying them they; that its pro-ducts are the principal and the sudispensible articles o human subsistence, and are obtained with less of human labor and skill than the others. The facundity of nature can never se rivalled by ert. A grain of wheat when sown will produce an hundred fold, but no tabric of the light of the carrier of the sign of the carrier of the sign of oom, no eargo of the ship, con have its value sugmented in the same proportion, without the co operation of a much greater proportion of labor and skill. Commerce and manufactures ers chiefly sitisficial agriculture is for the most part the work of nature.

The above theory is es false in fact, as it is per sicious in prectice. it ie, however, the chi somer etone in the free trede edifice, the building of which hea done so much to desciete the old plenting States, and drive the once flourishing commerce of Georgia, South Cerolina and Virginia to Philedelphia, New York and Boston. If "agriculture is more profitable than manufactures, Mr. Fisher asserts, how does it happen that the people of South Carolina produce an average of only \$45 a year per hand, whilst those of Massa. chusetts by their power loome, their spinning jenuies, and other machinery, create wealth equal to in average of \$118 per head?

liere is a simple, undenieble firet, which upacta the whole theory of our Lecturer, who has grossly perverted atatistics on every page of his pemphlet On pege 9 he says:

New York, Instead of producing her proportion of wheat with Virginia, which would be thirty-fice millions of bushels instead of twaive, produces ennually thirty millions of bushels of potatoes. lu the above calculation, Mr. Fisher coolly as umes that the excess of population in the Siste of New York as compared with Virginia, which and villeges of New York, ought to grow ae much wheat per capita, as the rural population of Virginia! Who does not see that this is a perversion f statistics, and hedly concealed false reasoning Had Mr. F. consulted Prof. Tucker's "Progress f Population and Weelth in the United States in Fifty Years"—good Virginia Free Treds authority—he would have found that the number of perone employed in agriculture in the two States of and farther, that the products of agricultural labor 1 New York ere set down at \$108,275,281. of Virginia at \$59,985,821. In the last, flax fig nes as worth over three millione, which Prof. says in a note is too high by over a half a million of dollars. It is an interesting fact that, a given number of laborers employed in farming operations produce about twice as much money in New York as in the Old Dominion. Abolitionists and meny others at the North have faisely ascribed this disparity to the existence of slavery in Virginia and to the obsence of it in Naw York. It has fellen to the lot of the wilter to oppose abolitionists on their own ground in Western New York for a uniuber of years; and he may he presumed to know omething of their arguments and weapone of warfare. Such writers as Elwood Fisher and sil

i master and sieve at the South. It may be asked why, oue, two or three hunred thousand inhorers employed in agriculture easona fo: this difference, we will state a few of As chairman of the committee on agriculthe Legisleture of New York, to which was referred the matter of taking the census of that State in 1845, the writer took some pains to heve the number of cowa milked, the number of leted by the marshals. We cannot go into details and compare the statistics of Virginia and New-York; hut we will say that the grazing lands of the latter State, on which there are now kept over million of cows for milking purposes, yield milk, utter and cheese worth over twenty millions of dollers a year. Although a much better grazing state as a whole than New York, Virginia planers realiza no such profits from the culture of toacco, corn and wheat. The feriners of New fork keep over aix millions of sheep, which is m exceedingly profitable snimal, not less for enriching pour lande than for its maturity, its repd multiplication, and its valuable fleece. Now, we have ever contended and still maintain, that levery is not incompatible with stock-raising, the sists that, because the culture of tobacco, corn end wheat was very profitable in the Colony of irglnia during the reign of the Virgin Queen of England, all the people of Virginia must do nothing but plant, plant to the end of time! They must construct uo railroade, no canels ae New York has done, to double the value of com and wheat by diminushing the cost of nending both to the meaboardl

It is the sad effects of this nawiss policy, which do so much to bring sievery into disrepute among auperficial observers. We believe, and have often asserted, that if the South will only nea the labor advantage, sha can distance all competitors, wheful and proper means. It is an evil to the ther in the Northern States or in Europe, in the slove, to his master and his family, and to the creation of wealth. We have little relieh for the taunt of this new Cincinnatian, who proclaims iom Dan to Beersheha, that we permit "the har-I need not attempt to point out the many and bors of Charleston and Savenneh to be deserted for great evils which flow from the institution of those of New York and Boston." That "the grass is growing in those cities of the South, which originelly monopolized our coloniel commerce, and mointained their ascendency in the earlier years of the Union." That " Manufactures and the Arts have also gone to take up their abodes at the

North," &c., &c. invoke the earnest co-operation of every citizen in a common effort to bring back from 'the North,' heir "deserted harbora" with shipe of every naroads, Southern colleges and primary schools, and establish Southarn Independence on a basic as has favored us shove all other people; but with all our advantages ot climate, noit and mineral resources, if we misemploy our own time, if we niause our capital, and so direct our agricultural abor as to make the land we cultivata poorer instead of better, lleaven will not amile upon our conduct, nor long prosper the States in which we live. We are the architects of our own fortunes.... a self-governing paople-and responsible, not lass for all omissions of duty, than all commissions of wrong. That the slaves of the South are infinitey hetter off as they now are than they would be if manumitted, no well informed man, reasonably exempt from prejudice, can doubt. Nor would their total removal to Africa Mexico, or elsewhere, hellkely to increase their industry, their happiness or their in alligence. No person now living nalble for the existence of alevery in the United States; and we have as little respect for many unhappy, becense the civilized would is as Resolutions Adopted by the Emancipation it is, as any of our readers possibly can have.— The hest way, however, to treat this hlind, unreasoning fanaticism has never yet been hit apor by those most interested in having it quite harmless to the South. On the proper treatment of this peculiar disease, we shall have something more

Cholera la Philadelphia-Anticipatad Trouble nia-Arrival of more Gold. PHILADELPHIA, June 26.

There are reported to-day 71 cholent cases and If deaths. Gila river are prevented by the disparity of their nagroes born after the adoption of the scheme, of the river Gila from Mazatlan. Rumora prevail to the effect that the Mexican Government intend to controvert the action of our Commissioners in relation to the boundary, and claim the whole of the rich mines on the Gila and tributaries."

The brig Ida from Kingston, Jamaica, arrived this merning with 14 Califoinia passengere, via Chagres, with \$300,000 in gold; some of the inmpa weigh seven pounds. Cholers in Philadelphia and New York. PHILADELPHIA, June 27:

There were 43 cholers cases reported to-day and 12 deaths. At New York 43 cases and 24 deaths.

Public Barns .- Ahout \$6,000, it is stated by the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, has been subscribed towards the establishment of a public wash house in New York, on the plan of those recently true nolley-who are seeking at once to elevate, established with so much success in London.the colored man and to promote the best inter- About \$14,(00 more is required, in order to carry the plan into effect. It is expected to pay a large interest to the stock-holders. Some of the bes

GROPSIN EUROPE.-The appearance of the growing crope, both in England and France, la said to Central Con be extremaly favorable. In Ireland, however, al. pl my numerous friends in Bentucky all angaged, though there are yet no just grounds for positive alarm, yat there are unmistakable evidences of the in the State as they may down proper, as that disease in the growing potato, and especially to appoint advocates of the cause where

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS:

Lord Stanley has been shipping many of his poor tanants to the United States, paying the

Dr. Hurteaux, of Paris, has published a statement, that the use of tobacco is a preservative against the cholara, to a great extent: Of 2,000 paople engaged in its manafectura, he found opinion, and Dr. Moore says tobacco injections will cure the disease.

The Morning Herald says that in debate Bugeaud is a provoking and compromising speeker; he le not a dexterousor a happy dialectician, but one of those fluent, bull-headed, mouthing Sales of Wheeling and Pomeroy Coal et 9410c. Sales of declaimers that

"Rune s mack, and tilts at all heguests." Punch declaree that a sporting paper wrots

name of the winning horse of the Darby. A black Episcopal bishop is about to be car

secrated in England and sent to Africa. Macready is the son of an Irishman, who wrote the farces of the "Irishman in London,"

and "The Village Lawyer" La Democratie Pacifique talle of a foreign married young lady having been presented to the

"No, prince," was the reply, "are you?" Wordsworth, the poet, now 79 years of age, was at the last Queen's ball.

An exhibition of American planta has been nade in London. They ware valued at \$35,000. Miss Edgeworth took a carriaga drive on the

very day of her death. The entire French force before Rome is now 30,000 men.

the English Oriental Steam Company further | Rav. J. Dicker, Heinpin, Ille. facilities for crossing the desert. Thirteen flounces are not too many for the

dress of a lady who wishes to be a la mode in GREAT SYMPATHY DEMONSTRATION FOR REPUB

LICAN EUROPE.—There was a large maeting, in GRO. SCARBOROUGH, Owensboro, Ky. Philadelphia, on Thursday, to make arrangements D. M. Drwry, Arcade Hall, Rochester, N. for the celebration of the Fourth of July. Among HENRY CHAPIN, Capandaigus, N. Y. a aeries of resolutions passed was one declaring it Baown & Williamson, Commercial Building to he an obligation binding on the oitizans of Philadelphia, to acud graoting to the opprassed and down-trodden of every clime and tongue, now struggling for civil and religious liberty, their warmest expressions of sympathy and their earnest
Wm. Gaanerr, Glasgow, Ky.
house for their ultimate success.
C. H. Beakley, Lexington, Kentneky.

THE WHEAT IN RENTUCKY .- The Lexington Atiss, Meyaivlie Eagle and Bardstown Visitor all Ellas Smith, 142 Nassan etreet, New York. there on his side of the controversy, who have complain that the wheat crops in their neighbormore zeal than discretion, aid and strengthen the hoods have been materially injured by the rnat. opular prejudice et the North sguinst the relation

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPLYANIA UNIT produce so much more profit in New York than in soys the Atlas, is again reorganized and complete-Without ettempting to give all the Prof. S. Annan has been transferred to the chair of Theory and Practice, and Prof. Wm. M. Boling, -late of the Memphis Medical School, of Tannessea, appointed to the Chair of Obstetrica, &c.

A FIGHT WITH THE MEXICANS. -Mr. Loring, who fleeces of wool clipped, and many other inter-enting facts never helore known, accurately tabu-ed the New York Courier and Enquirer with an interesting narrative, from which we extract the

On arriving at Acapulco, on the way down from San Francisco, the California found a vessel which had just arrived, having on board the Mining Campany of New Jereey Bluea, under Col. Zahriakie, wali known from his participation in the Mexican campaign, and from his services in the Presidential canvass of last fall. They had been forced to put into a Mexican port, some miles south of Acapulco, for water and other atores. On approaching the shora they were warned off by an armed party of Mexicane, who gave them notice that the would be fired upon and killed if they attempted to land. Col. Zahriskle told his men thay must have water, and they could not atand anch inso ience from the Mexicans: ite, therefore, put himself at their head, want ashore, drove the vallant wented, and, after holsting the atar-spangled ban-ner, which they left flying, returned to their ship.

Dizz, at his residence, in Jefferson county, Sunday avening, 24th lust., at 8o'clock, Anatin L. Peay, Esq., aged 45 years.

It is with nuntterable anduces that we record this monrnful event. So andden, so nnexpectad was it that evan now we are scarcely able to realize it. It seems to us like a troubled dream rather than a stern reality. Would that wa might awake and find it only a dream. But God, in his wise providence, has ordered other-

wise, and we bew in submission to his holy will. In losing Mr. Peay, Jefferson county loses one of its best citizena, a man who, by his strict integrity, his undeviating atraightforwardness In the name of all that is true to the South, we | and genuina manifeces commanded the confidence and won the esteem of avery neighbor sil the "arts and manufactures" which the old associate; a large circle of friends loses one l'ianting States have lost-tu tread down "the of its most valuable and beloved members, one who made no ostantationa profession of friendtion—to huild up Southern cities, Southern rail- ship, but who constantly proved himself a friend by acts of solid kindness and true affection; the cause of emancipation loses an earnest and deenduring as her granite mountains. Providence voted advocate, and our State as patriotic and sound-hearted a citizen as ever breathed its air or trod its soil. Our heart prompts us to speak of the manner in which our departed friend eustained the various relations of domestic life, se son, brother, hneband and father, but we must forbear. We must not raise the vall which protects the sacredness of home; that home which his presence and love made so happy, which his removal has rendered so desolate. Wa can only ody, in brilliancy of fancy, in warmth and depth of sencommend the members of that bereaved honse-hold to Him who has kindly revealed himself as the Father of the fatherless and the widows's the Father of the fatherless and the widows's

> Convention .- Assembled at Frankfort April 95, 1849.

jurious to the prosperity of the Commonwealth, nconsistent with the fundamental principles of free government, contrary to the natural rights of mankind, and adverse to a pure state of tailors and clothiers. It is of the very best quality, of tailors and clothiers. morals, we are of opinion that it ought not to be increased, and it ought not to be perpetuated in the Commonwealth.

2. That any schame of amancipation ought to be prospective, operating exclusively upon

3. That we recommend the following points to be insisted on in the new Constitution, and that candidates be run in awary county in the State, favorable to these or similar constitution al provisiona: 1. The absolute prohibition of the importation of any more alaves to Kantucky. 2. The complete power in the people of Kentucky to enforce and perfect, in or under the new constitution, a system of gradual prospective emancipation of slaves.

4. The Convention confines its recommen dation to the question of slavery, and makes no expression of opinion on any other topic. They were adopted with but one di

Judge B. Monroe offered the following res

Received, That W. W. Wersley, Roubon Dawson, D. L. Beatty, Pat. Maxey, Biased Ballard, Wm. P. Boone, Wm. E. Glover, ... McGrain, Jac. Speed, and Wm. Richardteen, of Louisvilla, he and they are hereby appetated a Central Committee, to use all proper means to promote the views of this convention on the reliect of Emparation, and that they have

BAGGING AND ROPE-We have noticed a fair for plantation orders through the week, with, however, no cash sales. Thursday last buyers were ackward, and we heard of only sales of a few smell lots et 16a16je for Bagging, and 8c for Rope; also a sale of 96 coils of Rope at Sc. Sales Friday of 200 pieces and 200 coils, on orders, at 164 and Sequini tou pieces at 164c; and 100 coils common at 74c. One or two lots of Bagging were offered at 15 ja160 cash. Sales since of 375 pieces but twelve persons who had been attacked. and 400 coils, 165 pieces and 180 coils; 180 pieces and 210 coils all ot 164 and 8c, on orders. The receipts this week amount to 1,203 pieces and 1,515 coils. The shipments emount to 1,420 pieces, and 1,390 roils. The actual amount of stock now on hand is 7,742 pieces, and 7,098 colls

COAL AND WOOD-Stock of Coal fair, with further receipts early in the week. Sales of Pittsburgh Coal by the quentity at Sic; retail sales at fostic, delivered .good Wood from wagons et prices renging from \$1 75 to

COTTON AND CUTTON YARNS-Stock light, with smell sales of common Alebama Cotton at 64264. The to Meyarbeer's "Prophete" to ask him for the receipts this week amount to 34 bales. Our quotations for ordinary to fair qualities are Spare. Cotton Batting may be quoted at 8a84c. Cotton Yarns are scarce, and sales have been made during the week in lots at 6, 7 and 80-4 months eredit.

CANDLES.-We quote Sperm; nominal et 37a39c Star Candles from the menufactory in lots at 21c; from store et 22c. Sales of Summer Mould and Pressed Candies at 9a9ic, in iots; Common Mould Sc.

GROCERIES-The merket continues quiet, with no material receipts. Arrived this week 135 bags Coffee,-Stocks, however, continue ample. Sales daring the weak of 475 bags Rio Coffee at 7gc.; light sales at 7gc; French President, and having funcied sha was retall sales at 74e74c. Light sales of Jeve Coffee at 104e but hanghtily received: "Are you for a long 124c; Laguyra et 7e74c. N. Orleans Sugar is firm. Light etay in France?" coolly asked Louis Napeleon, sales during the week et 42, 47, and 6c, and e sale of 25 hogaheads at 4f cants. We quote by the barrel at 4fabje. We quote Loaf, Clarified ent Refined Sugars at 7jel0 for the different numbers and qualities. Hevana Sugar in boxes we quote at 6a74 cts. Plantation Molassee we quote at 23a26c, with light sales at quotations, and retell sales in half bbls et 27c. Sugarhause Molassee we quote at 18428c, according to quality. Cheese is in fair donand. We quote sales in lots at 6407c, for good jots .-Receipts this week 133 boxes. Rice is in fair demand for retail sales; the stock is fair. We quote sales at

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER. Abbas Mirza, Vica Roy of Egypt, has granted C. H. Dazw, Richmond, Va. M. RYAN, Mayoville, Ky. Rev. Wm. Gunn, Christianburg, Ky, MILTON STEVENSON, Georgetown, Ky. J. M. McKim, 31, N. Fifth st., Philadelphie JOSEPH FISHER, Chester, Vt. BECENER & CANNIFF, Lafsyette, Ia. J. BALDWIN, Bethany, Va.

Suparior at., Cleveland, Ohio. D. NEEDHAM, 12, Exchange st., Buffelo, N.

BARCLAY, Russallvilla, Ky. Rav. Hoorga Carws, Chicago Ill. Hon. A. W. GRAHAM, Bowlingreen. Ky. B. RUSSELL, Gazatte Office, Cincinnatt, O. WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston. P. II. CONANT, Smithland, Ky.

LYNCH'S DEAD SEA EXPEDITION, TARRATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES EXIPD DEAD SEA .- By W. F. LYNCH, U. S. N., Commander of the Expedition. In one large and besutiful ectavo volume of over five handred pages. With Maps and Numerous Illustrations, executed on Wood in the handsomest style. LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Mare.—Sketch Mep of the River Jordan; Sketch Map of the Deed Sea. On a large scale from accurate surveys. Source of the Jordan, TWENTY-EIGHT PLATES. Wasada, Units tan Atolis of Kerak, Sherif of Meso

Caravan of the Expedition, Sheinle of Mears's, Tiberias, Wady Mojeb, Ruined Bridge of Semakh, Greek Archbisho Jum'eh, View of the Jordan, Tomb of Absalom Garden of Gethseman Sherif Massa'd Rent Piigrims Bething in the Jorden, Greck Priest at Nagareth. ore of the Dead See, Great Sheikh of the Ana

As the official eccount of an expedition which has ettracted no small share of public attention, it has much interest for the general reader, while to the biblical student it will be necessary for the proper understanding of dent it will be necessary for the proper understanding of the Geography of the tioly Land. As a work of art, too, it merits ettention; neither core nor expense has been spared to render it worthy its netional cheracter. It is printed on large type and fine paper; the illustrations are very numerous, presenting the reost interesting points connected with the Expedition, and have been engraved in the best style of the art, while the execu-tion of the whole may confidently be presented as equal if not superior to any original work of the kind as yet at-

empted in this country.

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"Ye Mariners of Spain," duet.

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of this standard poet, published in a hundsome and en during form.

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and my throat is now well; I am free from cough and

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and citations and citations. It is of the very best quality, of and citations required, well glazed, and sold lower than the Eastern article. We ere now making it in sufficient quantities to supply the whole demand west of the Allegantee. Orders from dry goods jobbers, clothlers, dcc.,

Cincinneti, Jenuary 20, 1849.-1f. WOODRUFF & MCHKIDE PLANE MANUFACTURERS, And Dealers in MARDWARE AND CUTLERY. Sign of the Big Plane, 63, Third Street, near Main outsvilla, Ky. Dec. 9-17. TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS.

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Scrofula, or King's Evil, Kheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pus-tules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints. Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Sumptoms, Sciatica, or Lumbago: and Diseases arising from injudicious use of Mercury, Acities or Dropey, Exposure or imprudence in life; also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders, &c.

THIS Medicine has ocquired a very extended and established reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on its own merits, which its apperior efficacy has isease, with swollen glands, contracted sincus, and ones half carlous, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcera, loathsome o himself and his attendants, has been made whole.lundreds of persons, who had grouned hopelessly for reers under cutageous and glandular disorders, chronic theumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organa and the Circulation, heve been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly tee tify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparetion. The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published from time to time; and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most con clusively its inestimable value. The afficted, and those who have not used this medicine, are invited to make a trial of its virtues, and appropriate to themselves the

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION The attention of the reader la called to the following astonishing cure, effected by the use of Sanda' Sarsapa-

een afflicted for the last five years with Scrufula, and all the remedies t used had no effect in arresting the p gress of the complaint; on the contrary, and constantly grew worse; and after expending between seventy and eighty dollars with physicians, beardes using other pupular remedies without success, till the disease had eaten away the cartilage of her nose, made its appearance on various parts of her body, and had finally commenced its ravages in the roof of her mouth.

to this dreadful situation, with the prospect of death

staring her in the face, I stated her case to Dr. Disosway, the agent for Sands' Sarsapartha, in Newbern, N. C., by whom I was advised to use that article; and to my surprise and that of my neighbors, to whom herease was known, after using lour and a half builtenshe was restor-ed to perfect beauth, and that in the apace of three weeks, nd was able to work in two weeks from the time and In witness of the truth of this statement, I have bere nato affixed my name, this 19th day of Sept. JOSEPH McCOTTER, J. P. Mouth of Neuse River, Craven Co., N. C.

This cure was effected in July, 1814; there have been so symptoms of a return, and her health still continues good, July, 1848. Messes, Sands, -Gentlemen-I consider it but an act of justice to you to state the following facts in reference to the greet benefit I have received in the sure of an ob-

ULCER CURED OF SEVEN YEARS STANDING.

male CANCEROUS ULCAS OR my breast. I was attended eighteen months by a regular an skilled hysician, assisted by the advice and counsel of one of r most able and experienced surgeons, without the least beseft whetever. All the various methods of freating center were resorted to; for five weeks insuccession my breast was burned with caustic three times a day, and r six it was dotly ayringed with a weak solution of at peedy relief by niedicine or by an operati would be fatal. I was arrived to have the bream open and the bones examined; but thating no recel what had been done, and feeling I was rapidly a

worse, I almost despaired of recovery, and cump case nearly hopeless. the use of Sards' Saraspartits, in case samular to my own I concluded to try a few betties, never at 4 which were used, but, from the long, deep seated character of my disease, produced no very decided change. Consi this as the only probable cure for my case, I perso until the disease was entirely cared. This now over en months since the cure was completed; there is not the slightest appearance of a return. I then have presented APABILLA, as I look no other ing the time I was notice it, nor have I taken any since.

Please excuse this long deferred solknowledgment, which I this kit my duty to make. Your valuable Sersapartila cured me, with the biening of Divine Province.co, when mobing else could; and if eet mynest under lasting obligations to you. I can say meny things I cannot write, and I do most respectfully invite indices as kiteti as I have been, to call upon me, and I with many them fully of the truth a stated above.

PLANING & WHATHER-BOARDING MILL. truth sestated above, and many other things in role SANDS' CELEBRATED SARSAPARILLA.

auccessfully into the lavor of our citizens and the people around us. We have read again and again of the citizens of this invaluable medicine—if we can call a very pleasant beverage medicine—but not until recently have we had any positive proof which could induce us to speak fairly of it. But, from facts in our possession, we are now FRAT, PLANSANTEST, and SEST compound ever offered to the public, for the cure of all chronic diseases, they matism and scrofula, and all impurities of gether with many other complaints.

It has so long been remarked that the age is one of 'nos. frums and nostrum-venders," that we hardly dare recom-mend a valuable discovery in the Medical Science, leaf we jeopardise our reputation for incredulity and e-

eney; but in this instance we healtste not to hazard the remark which we have made above.—Harford Review. The following is an extract from a letter received from

Mrs. Bevan, who had been afficted several years with Scrofulous Unicers, Dyspensia, &c., and recently an af. Mesers. A. B. & D. SANDS: - Before 1 commenced using your Sarsaparlila, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely alterated, I had a the inflommation from my throat extended to my head so that my hearing was very much impaired. After ta king the Sersaperilla a short time my health improved

tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite diatinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

SCARLET FEVER DISARMED OF ITS TE REORS rom the stage of time so many, both at the innocent age of infancy, and the more vigorous end meture age of manod, has at length mel its bane and antidote, and its evil effects upon the system are laid waste by the powerful influence of this preparation. A little grand-child of Mr. Pever, which left her in a dreadful attact, her body was covered with particles of scerlet cruptions; a large lump ffects of this horrible disease, Mr. Patrick will be pleanear Fewa street.—Baltimere Sun.

The following testimonial to the value of the Sarsaya rilla, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 76 years. Congregational Minister, restiling at Wolsern Wooden, Mass., March 34th, 1844.

Mesers. Sanns: Gentlemen—From what I have experienced, and from the information I have recently received from a number of persons of high respectability, who have used your Sarsaparilla, I have not the least doubt but that it is a most valuable modeline, and that the numerous certificates you have received of its officacy ore

THE OFFICE SERVICES VACCOUNT.

E OF MAIN AND POURTHE LOUSSVILLE, NY.

Cherry, Walter, Systemera, General Poy-J. M. & A. J. LINCOLN.

DEDICATED TO MY FRIEND, R. HOULDSWORTH, ESQ. Do not the flowers, when sleeping on the earth Bright diadems that nature's brow adorn, When the soft wluds from out their cells steal

forth, Revive beneath the kisses of the morn? Do they not ope their dew-beepangled eyes, And blush in beauty forth, beneath the sunlit

And does not man, when in the stariess night Of sorrow lying, when his human sky Is dark and drear, revive beneath thy light, Driving away the clouds that round him lie? And doth he not take comfort 'neath thy ray, That breaks his spirit's gloom, and drives his Cares away?

Angelic Hope! best boon to mortals given! Cheerer of life, and comforter of wo, If thy protecting stay were from us riveu Should we not perish on life's stormy sea, And sink beneath the surging waves of misery

What cheers the mourner bending o'er the And dropping o'er the grave his bitter tears; The captive, pluing in his dangeon gloom,

The pale-eyed student, full of doubts The wanderer, in distant lands afar; Who eigha for home like lovers for the evening star;

The sailor, on the tempest-riven ocean, When death, in horrid shapes, doth hove

When waves and winds contend in wild com Howling their dirges in his frighted ear?

'Tis thou, sweet Hope, that cheers their sad Lighting their gloom, tho' darkest ills around

And those that in death's cold clasp are lying Confess thy power, and ope their dying eyes On those dear ones who round their couch are

For thou dost breathe sweet words within their That drive away despair, whisp'ring that Heaven April 5th, 1549.

A Caravan of Pilgrims to Mecsa--Scene h

We now proceeded to meet the body o the caravan, which was coming on at a stragglers, who seemed as if they had been suddenly washed from the suburbs of Cairo, the capital, and, to all appearance, utterly even bearing their children on their shoularmed men there was in all a considerable object of vain point: it afforded them one vitions, whose delicate tenants, unequal to the muddy beach, along which are scatter. number, and they alone might have made reason for intercepting the caravan. head against a numerous body of assailants, lmmediately behind the Mahmal follow- then be committed to their last homes in stern, like those of many ages back. The detion of the horse and the spirit of the rider, ed an old hairy Santon, his head uncovered whom the departing host has heartlessly defiles I was now eager to penetrate.—

depth. In the front was the cannon, used (Lane,) and the route is, for the most part, his face. He was rapidly rising in acquirefor announcing the time for halting and desert. "The route of the Egyptian cara- ments and virtues when, in an evil hour. starting again, on a sort of sledge, drawn van is far more dangerous and fatiguing than his stable was newly painted. He observed by three camels, harnessed in a peculiar that of the Syrian; the road along the shore the workmen closely, saw that they were manner, and each with a soldier on his of the Red Sea leading through the territo- careful of the paint, and immediately burnback. Next, in the centre, succeeded a ries of wild and warlike tribes of Bedouins, ed to possess it. On their going to dinner, long line of camels, bearing palanquins, or who frequently endeavor to cut off a part he ate up all they had lest behind, consisthodags, occupied by women, a sort of tent of the caravan by open force." The car- ing of a pound or two of white lead, and either built up on the back of a single ani- avan travels slowly but steadily; the time this youthful indiscretion terminated in mal, or slung, like a sedan-chair, between for halting and departing being marked by death. While I was yet inconsolable for two of them, and varying in the aplendor of the sound of the cannon. Komeh, who his loss another friend of mine in Yorkits materials, and gaudiness of its decora- was himself a Hadji; had contrived, in a shire discovered an older and more gifted some being quite radiant with crimson or of the details and privations of his pilgrim. prevailed upon the landlord to part with for small windows, latticed without and fined count. "It is not merely by the visit to the effects of his predecessor, by disinterwithin with looking-glass. Most of these, Mecca, and the performance of the cerelic women and dancing-girls, whose tents journey from Mesca. It is necessary that perch outside my window and drive imaginate equipage were among the most splendid in the caravan." The camels bearing the pilgrim be present on the occasion of a Khutbeh, which is recited on Mount Arafat, the pilgrim be present on the occasion of a Khutbeh, which is recited on Mount Arafat, the pilgrim be present on the occasion of a haps, even I never saw him at his best, for these aristocratic and, as it might be, other ladies, were also fantastically decorated, and were led by well-dressed grooms. In one of the most sumptuous carriages to be found in the group reclined the Emr.-el-Haj, who bears rule over the coravan. The same of correct and, as it might be, other in the alternoon of the minth of the mint

Mahmal, or camel selected to carry, under reaches Cairo, sending in advance an offi- overpowered by numbers. It may have been a costly curropy, the copy of the Koran cer, accompanied by two Arabs, on flect that he was too bright a genius to live long, sent to Mecca. We came to a halt, to ob- dromedaries, to announce its speedy arrival, or it may have been that he took some perserve it with more attention while passing; and to carry packets of letters to the relaand if this singular spectacle arrested our tives of pilgrims, for which he is handsome into his maw, - which is not improbable, notice, the pilgrims, on their part, appeared ly rewarded. Some then advance with seeing that he naw-pointed the greater part no less surprised at the apparition of n sol. provisions and even music to neet their ja- of the garden wall by digging out the moritary traveler in a Frank dress, coming ded friends. It is very affecting to sea, at tar, broke countless squares of glass by the Russians. This Menzikoff had a son, who, to my renewed surprise, seemed here to welcome and escort to the city their splinters, the greater part of a wooden stair. It was his business to sell cakes; bial inconstancy of fortune. All his efforts tather, of all they had suffered; and the who, to my renewed surprise, seemed here to welcome and escort to the city then as well as everywhere else, to know almost friends arrived from the holy places; and case of six steps and a landing; but, after as well as everywhere else, to know almost everybody; and many were the salutations how many who went forth in hope, return some three years, ha, too, was taken ill, dent, did not regard me with quite so favor
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dent necessarily me with quite bly, according to the laxity or ardor of grims who cannot afford themselves neceswith a sepulchral cry of "Cuckoo!"— of his merchandise; and when thus bring of his merchandise; and when the his ad host, as in the crusades of old, many and who go forth to meet their husbands or sons, face to the New Edition of Barnaby out, he used to stend into his little room to the counsellors and favorites of the new visit to the grave of their parents, and made motive impelling to the performance of pilling fallen victims to privation and fatigue. difficulty in grouping the lost according to the air as they retrace their steps to the city, man of rank or wealthy merchant, with pilgrimage before, and their general mien great desert are also at times accustomed to is not often that an otter commits himself so bore out the well-known Eastern saying, do; and we be to the luckless wretches far as to be found during the daytime in any which proportions to the number of these who fall victims to these remorseless ene- situation where he can be approached; but pious journeys he has performed the min- mies of civilised mun, with whom success one day in this month I was out for a quiet gled amount of rescality and fanaticism ful robbery is an honorable trude of such walk with my retriever, looking at wide acquired by the pilgrim. Sallow-faced der. ancient standing. All was evidently hurry drains and small pools for wild ducks, when vishes abounded: these, says Burckhardt, and alarm in their minor detachments. And point to blessed realms beyond the skies; "of every sect and order in the Turkish Reaching now a bold hillock of sand, ground, in so eager a manner that I knew empira, are found among the pilgrims, occupied by a party of well-dressed Turks, nothing but a fox or an otter could have many of them madmen, or at least assum. who politely invited me to take coffee with been the cause of his excitement; and

the least charitably disposed hadjys gave tucle, the most characteristic that exists, otter were tumbling over each other into a willingly something to escape from them." transporting the beholder back to the very deep black pool. The otter escaped from ally hovering on its flanks, but sometimes fine camel, selected for the purpose, and clouds of tradition and fabla that precede only about six feet square, though drep, much in advance. First came a body of exempted for the rest of its life from oidi. it, for there can be no doubt that this mode work my retriever out by main force, and nary labor; consists of a squara wooden of travel was practised from a period long waited for the water to become clear again. frame, terminating in a pyramidal form, lost in obscurity, that it would naturally be When it did so, I looked for the otter for covered with dark brocade, and highly-orna- resorted to in these regions in the very in- some time in vain, till at last, having stooption of them were tattered ragamuffins of mented with gilt fringes and tassels. Mr. fancy of the world, and that the organisa. ed down close to the pool, I was startled by the lowest aspect, the very offscouring of Lane states that in every cover he has seen tion of these migratory hosts must, besides, seeing his face within a few inches of my was worked a view of the Temple of Mecca, ever have been nearly the same. My own, his body being almost concealed by and over it the Sultan's cypher; but these thoughts went back to the time of Joseph the overhanging bank. I tried to make him on foot, others mounted on donkeys; women particulars escaped my notice. According and the Patriarchs, to the days of wealthy leave his cover, but in vain; so I sent the to the same excellent authority, from whom Tyre and Petra, and the later magnificence dog in ugain, who soon found him, and after the conspirators were to carry into effect September till the end of May the river friends of our childhood, they are given ders, the assess which carried them having their children on their shoul. It the same excellent authority, from whom the conspirators were to carry into circle the pool, and their terrible plot. Alexander hesitates not lobal is completely frozen over, and the The loves and animosities their terrible plot. perished; a painfully grotesque assemblage, the pilgrimage, it contains nothing, besides tive unchanged mode of travel across the went off along a wide but shallow drain, one moment; he glides unnoticed from the snow thickly covers its rude and desolate are they. Swept away the property of the love and annow the large area and annow the large area. miserable wretches too many must fall vic. on a scroll, and the other in the usual splendor to the patient camel, the ship of although unable to master the otter, who tims to fatigue and privation during their form of a little book, and each enclosed in the desert, so wonderfully adapted by an was one of the largest size, managed to lengthened course. In their total want of a case of gilt silver, attached externally at omniscient Providence for ministering to prevent his escape, and at last I contrived preparation, their ignorance of the way and the top. It was related that the Sultan En. the wants of the Eastern world, both in its to end the contest by a well-applied blow blind reliance on the providence of Allah, Zahir Beybars, King of Egypt, was the first learliest and advanced stages, equally need. from a piece of railing which I had picked they strongly reminded me of the descrip. who sent a Mahmat with the caravan of ful to the migratory camp of Bedonin wan. up. -St. John's Field Notes for 1846. tion of those fanatic hordes who went forth pilgrims 40 Mecca, in the year of the derers, and for the requirements of the lux. on the first crusade, and who perished by Flight, 670, (A.D. 1272,) or 675; but this urious trading cities of Egypt and Syria, thousands long ere they reached the borders custom, it is generally said, has its origin which have for ages dispensed the riches of Suez is a desert without its only redeemof Palestine. They inquired for Akaba, as a few years before his accession to the the East throughout the western world. ing quality of freedom. A mouldering wall those were accustomed to ask for Jerusalem, throne. Sheger ed Durr, (commonly call- Those cities and their commerce have pass. encircles it, except where open to the sea; supposing it always just at hand; and were ed Shegeret ed Durr.) a beautiful Turkish ed away, but the same mode of travel still within are several void spaces, differing in astounded when we told them they had slave, who became the favorite wife of the subsists, and ever must, throughout these no respect from the expanse without, save nearly three days' journey to accomplish. Sultan Es-Saleh Negen-ed-Deen, and on extensive regions of the world, to which it that they are noisome with an accumulation Strongly contrasted with this deplorable the death of his son, (with whom terminal is exclusively suitable. The long process of filth, and save also that they are borderrabble came spurring forward detached ted the dynasty of the house of Eiyoob) sion, with its face set towards distant Mecca, ed by large dreary heaps of dingy-colored groups of completely appointed Caireen caused herself to be acknowledged as defiled slowly away, the most advanced por. houses, which seem about to fall in and gentlemen, well mounted, well dressed, all Queen of Egypt, performed the pilgriniage tion disappearing over the sandy swell, bury their sallow inhabitants. Not a green their garments being fresh and glossy, armed in a magnificent "hodag," or covered litter, where we had first encountered it. I could tree or shrub, or a drop of fresh water, and to the teeth, and followed at a distance by borne by a camel; and for several succes- not but follow it in imagination to its des- all supplies fetched from a ilistance, even well-laden camels, bearing comfortable sive years her empty hodag was sent with tined bourne, through the many perils which from Cairo. Scattered about are encamptents and abundant stores. Some of them, the caravan, merely for the sake of state .- hovered about its painful track, the Bedouins ments of pilgrims, mostly Mughreby Arabs, proud of their own gallant appearance and the spirit of their horses, pranced and cur.

Hence succeeding princes of Egypt sent of the great desert, the fearful Simoom, the the spirit of their horses, pranced and cur.

Western Africa, whose sullen and the spirit of their horses, pranced and cur.

With each year's caravan of pilgrims a terrible destitution of water, and often of the great desert, the fearful Simoom, the half-menacing appearance disposes one to vetted, and performed different feats of kind of hodag, (which received the name necessary food, under which many, at least give them a wide berth. This dead and borsemenship within sight of the hodags of "Mahamal," or "Mahamil," as en em- of the more poorly provided and infirm, alive appearance imposes a melancholy to which bore their ladyloves, throwing the blem of royalty; and the kings of other must sink. I thought, too, of the fate which which one is a atranger in the desert, and dust without much ceremony into the eyes countries followed their example. The even now, might be hovering over the gay. made me hurry back to my tent, after a of the poorer wayferers. Of these well. Wahhabees profibited the Mahmal, as an est and best furnished of these splendid pa. very short walk through the bazaar, and to

at least while as yet fatigue and want of ed another camel, bearing a square wooden the wilderness, to form a fellowship in the only interesting view was that of the diswater had not reduced the strength and con- seat, fenced with boards, in which was seat- grave with the broken-down straggler, tant mountains towards Sinai, into whose as was the case with the gallant crusaders and perfectly naked to the waist, swaying left behind to perish, to dig with his expir. Forty Days in the Desert. in the olden time. Relying on the fleetness to and fro, broiling and blackening in the ing strength his own shallow grave in the of their horses for enabling them to over. fierce sunbeams. This singular being is sand, and await the passing of the angel of take the main body, several parties were called the "Sheik of the Cainel," and re. death .- Forty Days in the Desert. balting on sandy knolls at some distance, ceives from Government two camels and each planting a lance in the sand as a ral- his provisions: his probably the same in-

the approach of the caravan, the numerous scraping away the putty all round the who, though a mere boy, from his quickness Many were the questions put to Komeli, parties who go out with drums and pipes, frames, and tore up and swallowed, in and intelligence was most useful to his addressed to myself, though all, it was evi- with lamentation instead of music and re- and died before the kitchen fire. He kept dent, did not regard the with quite so layor. Joicing: for the ardudus journey through his eya to the last upon the meat as it roast. however, he was unsuccessful in disposing of affairs. Peter II. ascended the throne, hope, as on the day fixed for their departure departure. The description of affairs and suddenly turned over on his back however, he was unsuccessful in disposing of affairs. their Mussulman fanaticism. In this mix. sary conveniences. Many of the women Since then I have been revenless.—Prevarious were the shades of character and receive the melancholy tidings of their hav. Rudge. grimage; and there would have been little The piercing shrieks with which they rend tha indications alforded by their respective are often heard predominant over tha noise appearance. The comfortable, nay, luxu- of the drum and the shrill notes of the with the strength of a vice on whatever it appearance. The comfortable, nay, luxu- of the drum and the shrill notes of the with the strength of a vice on whatever it appearance. rious style of many showed forth rather the hantboy which proclaim the joy of others." seizes, Every courageous dog who has We had now seen the best of the appa- once battled with an otter, retains ever afwhom the formal sense of the fulfilment of rently interminable procession, for other terwards the most eager and violent ania pious duty, which adds further considera- bodies continued to advance at a distance mosity against the animal. The scent of an tion to that of wealth, or the dissipation of after the main track, having fallen behind otter renders my otherwise most tractable ennui, or an eye to profitable traffic, were for want of proper and ready organization, retriever quita uncontrollable. The rememmotives largely qualifying the religious fa- which may well account for the manner in branca of former bites and wounds seems naticism which was strongly stamped on which the clouds of Saracens hovered of to drive him almost frantic, and no sooner the scowling visages of many of the more old about the crushders, surrounding and does ha come across the fresh track of one poorly provided. Some of these, from their cutting off separate datachments from the than he immediately throws aside all congreen turbans, had evidently gone on the main body, as tha hostile Bedouins of the trol, and is off ventre a terre in pursuit. It

ing the appearance of insanity, which cau. them, I ascended it to take a farewell soon found in a nearly dry open drain the ses them to be much respected by the view of the caravan. I had been delighted quite recent track of a very large ofter .hadjys, and fills their pockets with money. with every detail of the singular proces- For a long time he would not show himself. The behavior of some of them is so violant, sion, and would not have missed seeing it till suddenly the dog rushed into a thick ju and at the same time so cunning, that even on any account. It is a truly oriental spec- niper bush, and the next moment dog and The Mahmal, borne on the back of a earliest historic times, and even into the the dog in the water; but the hole being the struggle with protracted fatigue, must ed some singular vessels, built high at the

Charles Dickens's Ravens. whom had one hundred and ten camels for to this original, the Mahmal was, a few me. He had from the first, as Sir Hugh a tambourine, and the dulcimer a horizon- hands. going and coming must have amounted to uncovered, and only wearing a shirt. She emplary manner. He slept in a stable, about the streets of London in the present Peter, grateful for the services he had ren- after two years' abode amid the snows of put to every sixteen ounces of butter, mix ten thousand pounds." But such zeal and was called "Umm-el-Kutat," or the mother generally on horseback, and so terrified a day. Imagine the discord produced by dered him, kept him about his person, and Siberia. wealth are getting rarer and rarer every of the cats, having always five or six cats Newfoundland dog by his preternatural sa- 200,000 of such instruments, whila playing gave him all the educational advantages The cleath of Menzikoff caused some rear of fast-waning Islam.

The main body of the caravan advanced

The main body of the caravan advanced and a little more liberty was now alsteadily in a compact mass, five camels in and arduous, and occupies thirty-seven days, molested with the dog's dinner from before Times. tions, with the rank of its fair occupant; rough way, to furnish me with an account raven at a village public-house, which he "Never give up!" though o'erladen with sorgreen silk, embroidered in gold, surmounted with glittering crescents, and having sared exactly with Mr. Lane's acfirst act of this Sage was, to administer to on account of the heat, were thrown open, and admitted occasional peeps at the languid sleepy eyes within. To some of the tenants of these hodags Burckhardt gives indeed, but an equivocal character:—"I hage." (or the pilgrim:) the final object of saw with them," he says, "a party of pub. It can last but a season. Will you, because a cloud bursts on you, because a cloud bursts on you, saw with them," he says, "a party of pub. It can last but a season. Will you, because a cloud bursts on you, Basely surrender your manhood and reason. We way.

Basely surrender your manhood and reason. We way. who bears rule over the caravan. The same form of conveyance, but in ruder style, was adopted by many of the poorer class of Arab merchants, except that, as in Cairo, the women, dreased in blue wrappers, were, with their children, exposed to view, while the busband himself was the conductor of his migratory household. Camels in a double line, well laden with stores, merchandise, and water-akins, paced steadily along on either side of the middle file, accompanied by their extendant drivers.

Abust of temtoma, a rude sort of Arab drum, and a denser crowd, now indicated the approach of the central and most im-

The Dog and the Otter. Even when young the otter is a most

powerful and severe bitar, closing its jaws sudilenly the dog went off, nose to the

[From Hogg's Instructor.] Nevergive Upl

"Naver give up!" 'Tis the secret of glory; Nothing so wise can philosophy preach.

Think of the names that are famous in story; "Never give up" is the lesson they teach." How have men compass'd immortal achieve-

How have they moulded the world to their "Never give up" was the principle still.

row; Shake not the yoke—'twill more bitterly

Fraught with delights to compensate all.

'Never give up?' Bear your fate with serenity!

Crouch not ignobly, like slaves in the dust.

Basely surrender your manhood and reason, Weeping for griefs that may end in a day?
What though the tempest around you be raving,
Soon you'll have emptied life's rancorous cup; Soundly you'll sleep where the willows are waving;

Thunder won't waken you. "Never give up!" Never give up!" It were implous to dream Keen though your angulah be, never forget That there are fortunes (O, raptures to dream

[From Chambers's Edinburgh John abl.]

The Menzikoff Family. Close to the Kremlin at Moscow was to the seen, about the end of the seventeenth through the same influence a marriage was put into her hands that restored them to century; tha shop of a pastry-cook of the name of Menzikoff, famous for making a kind of honey cake in great request among fortunata enough to empty three or four which took place two years after that of dimmed with the tears of memory that she avoid meeting his father, who in such case monarch, and they had long been the ene- over to Dolgorouki their Isba and all that would fly into a passion, and send him to mies of Menzikoff. They excited in the it contained. The Czarina received hem bed supperless, and perhaps, in addition to Czar's mind a jealousy of the power of his most graciously, and gave to Menzikoff the this punishment, beat him severely. And intended father in-law, and succeeded not place of castain of her guard, and that of never was chastisement mora unjust; for only in breaking off the projected mar-tire-woman to his sister. Soon a er she cakes, repairing to the most public walks, Menzikoff to his estate of Reuneburg, about marriage with one of the most powerf and the doors of the principal churches, 250 leagues from Moscow. But their ha nobles of her court. traversing the streets and the thoroufares, tred was not yet satisfied; his wealth alone till at length he was well known to all the gave him formidable power; ha might reinhabitants of Moscow—nay even to the appear at court; and they now represented Czar Peter himself, who condescended, to the Czar in the most odous light the pomp a sol ool-master. This pro uced a d so d while buying cakes from him, to chat and splendor which Menzikoff had been

with him, and laugh at his lively sallies imprudent enough to display in the removal ence. Life presented itself to be and quick repartees. Brought thus into contact with princess of the unhappy man was irrevocably sealed. real and the ideal. To the sol ton of a and nobles, the sight of the luxury and At some distance from Moscow a detach. lark problem he devoted by days a magnificence that surrounded them soon ment of soldiers, commanded by one of his his nights. He was forced to teach gran inspired the young Manzikoff with a dis. litter enemies, came up with him, and a de. nar when he would fain have written pogust of his trade sufficiently strong to make cree was shown to Menzikoff condemning ems: and from day to day, and from year him long to throw aside his basket, and bid him for the rest of his life to Siberia, stripped to year, the 'rivial things of l'e postponed adieu forever to his cakes. But his aspira- of all honors and wealth. He was made tions had scarcely taken the form of hope, to alight from his carriage, and after he and accomplishing, but never had the res inso vague were they, and so little probabili. his wife and children hud been compelled courage to begin. Thus he danied will ty did there appear of any changa of con to put on the course garb of peasants, they his thoughts and with all things, and waster dition. Little did he inagine that fortune were placed in the covered carts which his strength on traffes; like the 1825 was even then about to take him by the were to convey them to their place of exile. that plays with the pebbles on its bear hand, to raise him to the highest pinnacle. Who can paint the despair of the un-One day his father recaived an order for happy Menzikoff! A few short days before, lift great navies on its outstretched palme cakes from a noblaman, who was giving he held the second rank in the State, under and toss them into the air as playthings an entertainment to several of the courtiers an Emperor whose throne his daughter was Longfellow's Kavanagh. of the Czar. Alexander was of course the to share; and now, stripped of his possesbearer of them. Admitted to the banquet sions, of liberty, of hope, he was borne ting room, he sees a large company, all of along in a wretched vehicle to the horrible up the Heliconian rivers with their backs. whom had indulged in copious libations, place where he was henceforth to drag out and a greater number of whom were quite his miserable existence! As a favor, the as the poet ilid not see it. the ers set is intoxicated. To Alexander's astonishment, Emperor sent him to the circle of lschim, in a book much larger than the book is in the midst of the jingle of glasses, and called the "Italy of Siberia," because a the clamor of dranken riot, he hears threat few days of summer are known in it, the beheld from his wooden lore it earth ening words against the Czar. A vast con- winter lasting only eight months; but spiracy exists to expel him from the throne, that winter is intensely cold, though not as got up by the Princess Sophia, whose am- long as in other parts of the country. The bition could not be satisfied in the obscurity wind is continually blowing, and of the convent in which her brother Peter comes charged with ice from the deserts of course of Time. We look to the ton. to mus hals, or copies of the Koran, one vast interior of Asia, all indebted for their and there the battle began again. The dog, room and hastens to the palace. He is banks. surrounded on his arrival by the guards, to whom he is well known.

here without your cakes?"

speak to him, and that on the instant "

istening to your foolery."

you will repent it all your life."

you got to say so important?"

have your life."

ture fortune depend on your discretion."

which he had been laboring for so many next. years, he found in Menzikoff a second self, Three years elapsed without any change more butter is to be added, these coverage and the assistance of all more butter is to be added, these coverage and the coverage and the assistance of all the able and willing to co-operate with him in in the situation of the young Menzikoffs: to be taken off, and the butter applied c twenty years of age.

Will you, because a cloud bursts on your ty of mind. Every thought was absorbed and alternately availing themselves of their stood at least a fortnight after being salter. be in the unceasing effort to maintain his ele- weekly privilege of going to church at Is- after that period is elapsed, it vated rank, now only second to that of the chim.

were betrothed; and Menzikoff, left illusion. nothing to desire, thought himself hence-

of his family from Moscow; and the ruin the Sphink, with its perpetual i dile of the

obliged her to remain. The very next day the north pole; so that from the month of our childhood, they are given to Immediately on his arrival in Siberia, Menzikoff was put in possession of a Isba "Gold day Menzikoff; what brings you (the Russian name for the peasant's hovel,) situated in a very remote district of the Devil's Advocate has exposed and has ex-"Talk not of cakes!" he answered, gloomy region, and there he was subjected to deeds, and showed why he

panting and breathless, and almost wild the strictest watch. He was forbidden, with made a saint, so no poet can tase. with terror; "I must see the Czar; I must his family, to pass beyond a certain pre. tion among the gods until the crass scribed limit, even to go to church. A said all that can be sail -"A mighty great man truly to speak to few days after their installation in their the Czar : he has other things to do besides wretched ahode, some cows and sheep, and a qualitity of fowls, were brought to Men-"In the name of all you love best, for the zikoff, without any intimation to whom he perfect musical drams.—Ib. ake of great St. Nicholas, our patron saint, was indebted for this act of kindness. It take me to the Czar; every moment lost was indeed an alleviation of his sad fate, may be the cause of frightful misfortunes. not only as an addition to his physical com-If you hinder me from seeing the Emperor, fort, but in-priring a cheering hope, by show. ing that he had friends who still remembered Surprised at his urgency, one of the and were interested in him. Perhaps their guards determined to go to the Emperer and zeal to serve him would not stop here .scertain his pleasure concerning him. Pe This feeble ray of hope sufficed to cheer ter, always accessible to the meanest of the unhappy family, and impart to them is subjects, ordered Menzikoff to be ad. some degree of fortitude for the endurance mitted, "Well, Alexander, and what have of their misery; and Menzikoff steadily devoted himself to the cultivation of the "My lord," cried the boy throwing him. ground which was to be the support of be. This high salting necessarily celt c's it self at the prince's feet, "your life is at ings so dear to his heart. But new trials quality, injures its ready saie, and the stake if you delay a single hour. Only a awaited him. The health of his beloved price. If we can mount it a vesfew paces from your palace they are con- wife gave way under the sad reverse and by using more palatable su "a cs. spiring against you: they have sworn to unwouted privations of her new situation, ment. Chemists tell va that s are and a short time after their arrival she died. These substances; and experence area "I will not give them time," answered Menzikoff, in his despairing grief, would same information. Who and land Peter siniling. "Come, rise, and be my have soon followed her; but the thought "sugar-cured hams" If p a can be guide. Remember only that you must be of his helpless children bade him live to be also? is a common sense in u.rv. Experas silent as the grave upon all you already their guide and stay. Religion now impart. has shown that it may. Do James Anderson know and all that may happen. Your fu- ed to his mind that elevation and fortitude the celebrated agriculturist, we selleaftee which it alone can give; he now knew the With these words the Emperor wrapped fleeting nature, the nothingness of the riches ter," is still our highest and best anthony The ancient Egyptian flute was only a himself in a cloak, and repaired alone to and honors of which a moment sufficed to the subject, found, from some year's to cow's horn with three or four holes in it, the house where the conspirators were as- deprive him; and he submitted with resig- that the following named comes 1 2-10and their harp or lyre had only three strings; sembled. A few minutes pause, at the nation to his fate, finding in prayer and in the Jewish trumpets that made the walls of door of the room gave bim, in the words he the affection of his family his sweetest conlying post, smoking and sipping coffee, and dividual described by Mr. Lane, as having The raven in this story is a compound of Jericho fall down, were only rain's horns; overheard, sufficient proof of the truth of solation. But his cup of sorrow was not effectually from all tent of rance by balmakers. making a nountide repast. The expense for several years accompanied the caravan two great originals, of whom I have been, the psaltery, was a small triangular harp Menzikulf's report, and he suddenly entered yet full; his three children were attacked it also look better, and laste sweeter not expense. formerly incurred by some of the richer to and from Mecca. This old man, in at different times, the proud possessor. The or lyre with wire strings, and struck with the room. The conspirators, supposing at the same time by the small-pox. His ter cured with common sall class of pilgrims seeins almost incredible: whom I supposed the whole animus of Burckhardt tells us that "in 1816, several Mussulman intolerance to be concentrated, was discovered in a modest retirement in bled the zagg used at Malta in the present knees before him, imploring pardon at the bloom of his daughters recovered; but was discovered in a modest retirement in bled the zagg used at Malta in the present knees before him, imploring pardon at the grandees of Cairo joined the Haj, one of saluted us very courteously: In addition London, by a friend of mine, and given to day,—a species of bagpipe; the timbrel was very moment that his life was in their the Czar, fell a victim to the fearful disorder. The unhappy father could not bear into a fine powder, mix them well together tha transport of his baggage and retinue, years ago, followed by another, and still Evans says of Anne Page, "good gifts," tal harp, with wire strings, and struck with From that day might be dated the briland eight tents; his traveling expenses in more singular one: an old woman, with head which he psaltery—such as are seen liant fortunes of the young Menzikoff. grief on the 2d of November, 1729,

> languages, and such skill in arms, and lowed to the two children; such as permis- Smooth the surface, and if you expect that knowledge of state affairs, that he soon be- sion to go on Sundays to devine service at will be above a day or two before you can a came necessary to the Czar, who never went the town of Isahim, a considerable distance anywhere without him. When on his re- from their Isba; but they were not allowed turn from Holland, Peter wished to carry the gratification of being together—the been dipped in melted butter, that is exact out those plants of social amelioration at brother going one day and the sister the fitted to the edges of the vessel all roand

> all his projects. Such signal services soon but now events occurred that totally altered above the former, pressing it down and smooth obtained for him the government of Ingria, the aspect of affairs at the court of Russia. The rank of prince, and in 1702 the title Peter II. died without issue, and Anna, the spread over it with the greatest care, and all round the of major general. He was then five and eldest daughter of Peter I., ascended the little melted butter be poured all round and eldest daughter of Peter I., ascended the throne. The solicitations of the friends of edgea, so as to fill up every cranpy, and effects War having been declared against Po. the unhappy family found a ready response ally exclude the sir. A little salt may be then and, Menzikoff signalized himself in sev. from the compression she have to find the course size of the sir. A little salt may be then all the six may be the six may be then all the six may be the s land, Menzikoff signalized himself in sev. from the compassion she herself felt for fixed down, to remain close shut till it be opened eral battles, and attained to the highest them, and an edict soon received her signa. for use. If all this be carefully done, the buller offices. But was he happy? No: the per. ture, recalling the young Menzikoff and may be kept perfectly sound in this climate for petual fears of a reverse that haunted him, his sister from banishment, and permitting the consciousness that he was an object of their return to Moscour. The name was permitting but I have seen it two years old, and in even the consciousness that he was an object of their return to Moscour. the consciousness that he was an object of their return to Moscow. The young crea. respect as sweet and sound as when it was us ? jealousy and envy to all who surrounded tures, far from expecting such a change, a month old. him, robbed him of anything like tranquili. passed their days in cultivating their farm, ty of mind. Every thought was absorbed and alternately availing themselves of their him manner does not taste well tild it has

> comperor himself. But he was even now One day, when the young girl was rell; he might die: what, then, would become turning as usual alone, as she was passing cured with common salt only, would not man cured with common salt only, would not the of the favorite Menzikoff? Would his a cabin, a man put his head out of the litsuccessor extend to him the same counten. the hole that served as a window, and called would be necessary to preserve it. ance? This thought pressed upon him per. lier by name, and then made himself known petually, induced him to try and find out as Dolgorouki, the enemy of her father the from the emperor what his intentions were author of all the misfortunes of her family, understood, much used in Goshen, Orange co as to the succession to the throne; but the now in his turn a victim to court intrigues. prince was so much offended by the at. She was hastening home to inform her tempt, which he had too much penetration brother of this fresh instance of the instanot to perceive, that, as a punishment, he deprived him of the principality of Pleskoff. Menzikoff was fully aware that his fate was bound up with that of the Empress at the door. Her heart sickened with the instance of the purest white:
>
> The sugar should be of the purest white:
>
> approached the house, sha saw a government in the country as the 'ground alum' is the country as was bound up with that of the Empress at the door. Her heart sickened with the Catherine, over whose mind he had always apprehension of comments of the make some experiments would do well to make some experiments. We would do well to make some experiments of the catherine, over whose mind he had always apprehension of comments of the catherine would do well to make some experiments. Catherine, over whose mind he had always apprehension of some new misfortune, and tivetor. and great influence, and in concert with her trembling limbs were unable to bear THE POTATO.—It is a fact perhaps not gene her he gained over all parties to favor her succession to the throna after the demise of her husband. No sooner were Peter's eyes closed in death, than Menzikoff seized on gracious expersion vectors and pink the trembling limbs were unable to bear her her farther, when her brother ran out to meet her. "Joy, sister, joy!" he cried; same time, one will produce tubers fit for the same time, one will produce tubers fit for the same time, one will produce tubers fit for the same time, one will produce tubers fit for the same time, one will produce tubers fit for the same time, one will produce tubers fit for the same time, one will produce tubers fit for the same time, one will produce tubers fit for the same time, one will produce tubers fit for the same time, one will produce tubers fit for the same time, one will produce tubers fit for the same time, one will produce tubers fit for the same time, one will produce tubers fit for the same time, one will produce tubers fit for the same time, one will produce tubers fit for the same time, one will produce tubers fit for the same time, one will produce tubers fit for the same time, one will produce tubers fit for the same time, one will produce tubers fit for the same time, one will produce tubers fit for the same time, one will produce tubers fit for the same time, one will produce tubers fit for the same time, one will produce tubers fit for the same time, one will produce tubers fit for the same time, one will produce tubers fit for the same time, one will produce tubers fit for the same time, one will produce tubers fit for the same time, one will produce tubers fit for the same time. closed in death, than Menzikoff seized on the treasury and citadel, and proclaimed and our country. Here is an order from the Czarina Anna recalling us to court, and the close of the potato produces the carried; the Czarina Anna recalling us to court, and the close of the potato produces the carried; the carried in the Anna recalling us to court, and the close of the potato produces the carried; the carried in the Anna recalling us to court, and the close of the potato produces the carried; the carried in the Anna recalling us to court, and the close of the potato, which is generally full of the potato, which is generally full of the potato, which is generally full of the carried; the carried in the Anna recalling us to court, and the close of the potato, which is generally full of the potato, which is generally full of the potato, which is generally full of the carried; the carried in the Anna recalling us to court, and the close of the potato, which is generally full of the carried in the carried

ful mistress; she ordered her step-son Peter, Figs wonder and joy, the young girl could whom she had named as her successor, to not believe that she heard aright; and in marry the daughter of Menzikoff; and was not till she actually had the document also agreed upon, hetween the sen of the liberty and to their country, that she could latter and the Princess Anna. Both couples he persuaded that she was not the sport of

But once assured, she stood motionless forth secure from all reverses; but it was breathless, under a revulsion so mighty, so not long before he experienced the prover- sudden. Then came the thought of her

> MR. CHURCHILL.-Nature had man. Mr. Churchill a poet, but destary made l. between his outward and his inward elicithe great designs, which he felt capable of

turned, so as to see the land-cape prec larger than a grain of musia diver and " men and women on it, as late as in

As no saint can be canonise 1 1 ...

c. When mingled, mey man .?

Our passions never wrotty de, ec the last cantos of life's romait ce, os, and rise up again and do battle, the wife Ariosto's heroes, who have it to quietly interred, and ought to enter

AGRICULTUP VI.

ellicacy, as preservatives, i. v . -3 more marrowy, than portions of the same at

nitre, one part; and of the best Spanish great

more, cover it up close with a piece of crea linen, and above that a piece of wetter pare as to exclude the air as much as possible, a th

marrowy taste that no other butter evel at son who has been accustomed to est butter

tions. The composition mentioned is, we have New York, a place famous for its supero but ter. Great care should be taken to get the purest salt and sugar. That known through